

Rhee's Terror Against Unions Revealed by ECA's Labor Consultant

— See Page 3 —

The Facts About Nehru's Proposal

AN EDITORIAL

YOU MIGHT THINK it would be hard to misinform the public about Nehru's proposal to Truman and Stalin and their replies. But the facts are so revealing as to who wants war and who wants peace, that even the contents of those messages are being concealed from the people.

For example, the Social Democratic New York Post tells its readers that Stalin threw a chill on the Nehru proposal. And, together with the Daily News, which always appeased the Nazis, the Post tries to convince its readers that Stalin proposed the seating of the Chinese Peoples Government in the United Nations as a means of delaying a Korean settlement.

To do this, both the News and the Post have to conceal from their readers what Nehru proposed to Stalin and Truman and what they replied. So let's get the facts straight and see why the hell-bent-for-you-to-go-to-war boys are so afraid of the facts.

First, Nehru proposed, in his letter to Stalin and Truman, that the 475,000,000 Chinese people be represented in the United Nations. Nehru said that if this were done the Security Council would again be able to operate under its charter with five permanent members, including the Soviet Union. Nehru proposed that such a Security Council, that is, a Security Council which is provided for in the UN charter—not in MacArthur's map case, could work for peace in Korea.

Second, Stalin in reply to Nehru agreed that the UN Security Council should help bring about a "peaceful regulation of the Korean question." He agreed that the UN should revert to its charter and seat China. And he also proposed an elementary thing, provided for in the UN charter but disregarded by the rump Security Council which hastened to rubber the Dulles-Truman invasion of Korea. That is, it would be expedient for the Security Council to hear representatives of the Korean people.

Third, the State Department made it plain that Truman was turning down Nehru's suggestion that the UN be allowed to work for peace in Korea.

AMONG OTHER THINGS, these facts prove that from the moment the fighting broke out in Korea the concern of the U. S. government was not in preventing a war. Its concern was getting as many troops as fast as it could on Korean soil. It soon became obvious that the only reason blood was flowing in Korea was the invasion of Korea by MacArthur's troops. In very little time the Korean people, both north and south of the 38th parallel, showed they didn't want to shoot each other.

But now Truman, Dulles, the Hearst press and the entire pro-fascist right wing in the country are whooping it up for more planes, more tanks, and above all for

(Continued on Page 7)

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TRUMAN REBUFFS NEHRU BID

— See Page 4 —

Pass Birmingham Bill to Ban CP

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 18.—The Birmingham City Commission outlawed the Communist Party within the city limits today.

The commission, in an ordinance unanimously approved, gave Communists 48 hours from publication of the notice to get out of town or risk arrest.

The ordinance said that Communist Party membership also will be taken for granted if a person "shall be found in any

secret or non-public place in voluntary association or communication with any person or persons established to be or to have been members of the Communist Party."

The ordinance was introduced by Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor. It passed without opposition and without discussion.

Those found guilty will be liable to a \$100 fine and 180 days in jail.

Detroit City Council Bans Press That Favors Peace

— See Page 9 —

Un-Americans Ask 7 More Be Jailed; Total Reaches 57

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Un-American Committee today stepped up its drive for mass jailings of progressives by recommending to Congress that seven more former witnesses before the committee be cited for contempt.

REV. DARR URGES WIRES TO SENATE AGAINST HOBBS BILL

"The Hobbs concentration camp bill is an outrageous measure aimed at immediately destroying the democratic rights of 14,000,000 foreign-born Americans," it was declared yesterday by Rev. John W. Darr, Jr., chairman of the board of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The committee called on all individuals and organizations to send telegrams to Pat McCarran, chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee, Washington, and to members of the Senate in opposition to the bill, H. R. 10.

Picket Line Today to Protest Hobbs Bill

A picket line to protest the Hobbs concentration camp bill, HR 10, will be held at the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Ave. (between 62 and 63 Sts.) today (Wednesday) at 4:30 p.m., it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

McGee Execution Plans Completed; Urge More Protests

By Harry Raymond

JACKSON, Miss., July 18.—Plans for the execution of Willie McGee on July 27 have been completed, I learn from official sources here today. The final word to save the life

of this Negro war veteran, three times ordered to die by a Jones County court following convictions on a trumped-up rape charge, can be given only by Gov. Fielding Wright or the high court.

Telegrams, phone calls, letters and petitions asking that Willie McGee be given a new trial or

Save-McGee Caravan to Go To Mississippi

A Save Willie McGee auto caravan leaves New York Saturday for Jackson, Miss. The delegation will appeal to Gov. Fielding Wright to stop the execution of the framed young war veteran, set for July 27.

The delegation is being organized by the Civil Rights Congress. On July 24, Mrs. Rosalee McGee, the Mississippi victim's wife, and William L. Patterson, executive secretary of CRC, will lead a delegation to the White House in Washington. They will ask President Truman to take step to stop the legal lynching.

The caravan and the delegation to the White House are high points of the week's action program to save McGee. Other events of the program include two Save Willie McGee rallies this Saturday. One will be at 4:30 p.m. at 101st St. and Second Ave. and another at 120th and Lenox Ave. at 7:30.

On Sunday, July 23, clergymen in various churches will pray for McGee's life.

granted a stay of execution continue to pour into the Governor's office.

But Gov. Wright has not stated what he intends to do.

The Jackson Daily News, afternoon paper considered by many here an unofficial mouthpiece of the Mississippi State Administration, declared editorially yesterday that the governor "will not issue a statement until a day or so before the date set for execution."

The paper then goes on to assail attorney for the Civil Rights Congress for their efforts to secure a new trial for McGee and calls the nation-wide demand for justice

(Continued on back page)

Included in today's group were Julius Empsak, secretary-treasurer of United Electrical Workers; James Matles, organizational director; Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, chief steward UE Local 801, Pittsburgh; Thomas Quinn, UE field organizer; Talmadge Raley, UE Local 766 representative; Davis Levison, Cincinnati business man, and Frank Hashmall, also of Cincinnati.

This brings to 57 the total recommended for contempt citations by the committee during the past several weeks. Almost all the 57 declined to act as accomplices in the committee's witchhunt against labor and the peace movement and invoked their rights under the first and fifth amendments to the constitution.

DISREGARD 1st AMENDMENT

It has been committee policy since its inception to disregard the first amendment which guarantees freedom of speech and press and the right of peaceful assembly. Until recently, however, the committee did not seek contempt citations against witnesses who based their refusals to answer questions on the ground that their answers might incriminate them under the fifth amendment. The fifth amendment provides that no one "shall be compelled to be a witness against himself."

The decision of the Un-American Committee to seek imprisonment of the 57 indicates that first members are ready to junk this amendment as they already have the rest of the Bill of Rights.

Others already listed for contempt citations include Phil Bart, manager of the Daily Worker; Steve Nelson, chairman, Western Pennsylvania Communist Party; Elizabeth Sasuly, legislative representative of the Food, Tobacco and Agricultural and Mine, Mill and Smelter Unions; Esther Tice, UE organizer in Cincinnati; four scientists and some 39 individuals in Hawaii, most of them members or leaders of the Longshoremen's Union.

The committee recommendations now go before the House where a vote will be taken on a motion to cite for contempt. If passed the citations will be certified to the Justice Department for prosecution. Penalties for contempt can run as high as one year in jail and \$1,000 fine.

Stalin Welcomes Nehru's Bid--Text of Messages

MOSCOW, July 18.—Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin has informed Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru that he fully shares Nehru's point of view "as regards the expediency of the peaceful regulation of the Korean question through the Security Council with the obligatory participation of the five great powers, including the People's Government of China."

Following is the text of the exchange of messages between Nehru and Stalin:

Nehru's July 13 message to Stalin:

"In talks which our ambassador has had with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow he explained India's attitude towards the Korean conflict. The aim of India is to localize the conflict and assist

the speedy, peaceful settlement through the elimination of the present impasse in the Security Council, so that the representative of the People's Government of China could take his place in the council, the U.S.S.R. could return to it, and, within the framework of the council or outside of the council through unofficial contact the U.S.S.R., the United States of America and China, with the assistance and with the cooperation of

other peaceable states could find a basis for the cessation of the conflict and for a final solution of the Korean problem.

"Being fully confident of your excellency's determination to uphold peace and to maintain thereby the solidarity of the United Nations, I dare to address you with this personal appeal to use your high authority and influence for achieving this common goal, upon

By Gil Green

Chairman, C.P. of Illinois
(Second of three articles)

In yesterday's article, we dealt with Henry Wallace's position that because America is now engaged in a war, even if an undeclared one, it is the duty of all Americans to support that war. We showed how shallow and shabby is this concept of patriotism.

However, while repeating this argument a number of times, Wallace himself is quite aware of its inadequacy. He therefore tries to bolster his position by references to the action of the United Nations.

Thus the full Wallace quotation of which a portion was cited yesterday reads: "I hold no brief for the past actions of either the U.S. or Russia, but when my country is at war and the UN sanctions that war I am on the side of my country and the UN." (All emphases are mine—GC.)

Does Mr. Wallace wish to imply by this reference to the UN that he would not support a war that was not sanctioned by the UN? If that is the case, then he has no business supporting the war against Korea. For the UN action in this case was an entirely illegal one and therefore constitutes no sanction whatsoever.

Wallace admits that had any permanent member of the Security Council voted against this "sanction," it could not have

taken place. But, he argues, if the Soviet Union was opposed to such action why didn't she come to the meeting and cast her vote against it, for "under UN practice a country not present or abstaining cannot defeat any measure of importance."

And so Wallace seeks solace in a technicality so slender that even a crafty Wall Street corporation lawyer would find difficulty in making a case of it.

But why was the Soviet Union absent? Because so long as the great Chinese nation is refused its rightful place in the councils of the UN, every meeting of the UN Security Council is an illegal one. Thus, in order to avoid the illegal act of endorsing aggression against Korea, the Soviet Union would have had to approve another illegal act, the deliberate exclusion of the Chinese Republic. It decided to approve neither, thereby living up to its own principles and to the Charter of the United Nations. For when the Chinese nation of 475,000,000 peoples was made one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, this seat was given to the Chinese people and not to Chiang Kai-shek as his personal plaything.

Henry Wallace seems to think that the Soviet refusal to recognize the Chiang Kai-shek regime as in any way representative of the Chinese people is merely some kind of childish

(Continued on back page)

D.C. Progressives Hit Un-Americans' Smear of Peace Plea

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Progressive Party of the District of Columbia today challenged the statement by the House Un-American Activities Committee and Secretary of

State Dean Acheson, that backers of the Stockholm peace petition are either "reds" or the dupes of "reds."

In a statement prepared by its peace committee, the party declared that more than 5,000 persons in the District already have signed the petitions. The party will continue, it said, to conduct its own campaign for signers and join with all other interested groups.

The statement declares, "the much abused and widely used label of red is bound to fail when it is used in an effort to frighten

people from acting to protect the very existence of themselves and their families."

The statement lists scores of prominent non-Communists who have signed the petition including: former President Cardenas of Mexico; Dr. Thomas Mann; Vittorio Orlando of Italy; Emily Green Balch; Enrico de Nicola; first President of the Italian Republic; Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil; George Bernard Shaw; Mme. Sun Yat Sen; Rabbi Sholem Triestman, of Poland and Israel

(Continued on back page)

Ask Senators Act to Balk Mundt Bill

Sens. Scott Lucas, Herbert Lehman and Irving Ives asked yesterday to "work with utmost vigor at this critical moment for the defeat of the Mundt bill." The request was made by the executive committee of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Robert Morss Lovett, honorary chairman, and other educators, artists and professionals.

"In the light of our democratic traditions," said the wire, "it would be shocking that legislation which has been deemed dangerous for the last three years, should now be rushed through by Congress in an atmosphere of war hysteria."

DETROIT CITY COUNCIL BANS ANTI-WAR PRESS

Special to the Daily Worker

DETROIT, July 18.—The Detroit City Council passed a resolution today to ban the sale of newspapers and the distribution of leaflets opposing the government's policy on Korea. William Allan, Daily Worker reporter, rose from the press table to point out that freedom of the press is at issue. The Daily Worker and the Michigan Worker had been mentioned as newspapers that would be banned.

The Council refused to allow him to speak, but he continued to speak until he was escorted from the chamber by cops. The newspapermen there followed him

out immediately, and Allan said that if he couldn't get a chance to speak in the Council he would file for the vacancy in the City Council and run.

Allan challenged the introducer of the resolution, Councilman Charles Oakman, to test his resolution in front of the City Hall steps, where Allan would offer him a Daily Worker for sale. Oakman did not reply.

A number of labor representatives attended the City Council meeting, but did not get a chance to speak. Ann Shore, secretary of the Detroit CRC, was also denied the right to speak.

Blasts U.S. Gov't Intervention in Indo-China

HONG KONG, July 18.—Ho Chi-minh, president of the Viet Name People's Republic, charged today that the United States government was trying to oust the French government from Indo-China in order to take over the country itself, according to a Peking broadcast.

Ho said America was dumping its goods into Indo-China in order to curb internal development there.

"We must oppose American intervention in our internal affairs," he added. "We must clearly expose their aggressive plans."

He also said that French colonialism still was Indo-China's No. 1 enemy and must be overthrown.

Hungarians to Send Hospital Unit to Korea

BUDAPEST, Hungary, July 18.—The Hungarian Partisans of Peace have called for contributions to send a fully equipped field hospital to Korea.

Dutch Shun Bid to Send Ground Troops

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, July 18 (UP).—The government has decided to inform the United Nations that it is unable to send ground troops to Korea informed quarters said today.

Koreans Donate Savings for Arms

LONDON, July 18.—Moscow Radio said today Koreans were donating their savings to buying tanks, planes and ships for their forces fighting the U.S. invaders.

BRAZIL BILL ASKS JAIL FOR JIMCROW PRACTICES

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 18.—The refusal of a Sao Paulo hotel to give a room to the noted American Negro dancer, Katherine Dunham, was assailed in the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies today as an "imitation of Chicago."

The jimcrowing of Miss Dunham is the most recent in a series of such actions. Joe Louis, ex-world heavyweight champion and Marion Anderson, noted singer, were recent targets of the racist ban in Brazil.

A bill was introduced today in the Chamber of Deputies making such jimcrow practices illegal.

The bill, introduced by Deputy Aronso Arnos with the support of

the Brazilian socialist, Gilberto Freyre, would make owners of hotels, stores, barber shops, etc., and the heads of schools and other public services liable to fines and imprisonment if convicted of discrimination.

CORRECTION

A photograph of the Women's Peace Delegation appearing in the Daily Worker, Friday, July 14, on page 3, incorrectly called Muriel Draper, chairman of the delegation. Miss Draper was one of many women from peace, national and civic groups, women's organizations, trade unions and housewives who visited Trygve Lie at the United Nations.

Sen. Flanders Impressed by Peace Petition

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Sen. Ralph Flanders (R-Vt) considers the Stockholm peace drive a "lost battle" for the United States in the cold war. Addressing the Senate today, Flanders said the circulation of the peace petition was "a serious and effective offensive on the battlefield of ideas."

But it was clear that the Vermont Republican was impressed not at the sincere desire for peace reflected in the drive. He chose to regard the movement as merely a propaganda trick by the USSR. He expressed the wish that the U.S. should devise equally "ingenious tricks."

After quoting the text of the Stockholm petition, Flanders asked:

"Now why should not such a manifesto appeal to people all over the world and why should not millions and millions of people attach their signatures to it?"

"The Russians know how to devise a good idea, spread it broadcast and make it effective. We don't," said Flanders. "As a result millions of people... are led to class Russia as a peace-loving country and the U.S. becomes more firmly settled than ever in the popular mind as being the world's warmonger."

Referring to the petition proposal for the establishment of strict international controls to enforce the outlawing of atomic weapons, Flanders exclaimed, "Isn't this an acceptance of the United Nations plan?"

Since no one rose to explain that the Baruch plan (often called the UN plan) certainly did not outlaw atomic weapons, Flanders plunged on with his speech:

"Mr. President, let us take them up. Let us take them up. Let us take them up. Is that exactly what we have been asking for? Talk about folly—how can we have the folly to allow these millions of signatures to be attached to a petition for doing what we have been trying to persuade the Russians to do from the start of our negotiations over use of the atomic bomb? What is the matter with us?"

"It is not too late for the State Department, by worldwide broadcast and direct diplomatic action, to take Russia up on her new and our old proposal for the control of the A-bomb."

Flanders' plea to the State Department obviously will go unheeded. The State Department knows what apparently Flanders does not—that the Truman administration is opposed to an international agreement to outlaw atomic weapons and set up controls to enforce it. That's why the Truman administration has not "taken them up" on the challenge of the Stockholm petition. A few million more signatures may change their minds.

Why doesn't Sen. Flanders sign the petition?

Lift Ban on

'Trib' Reporter

The ouster of Marguerite Higgins, New York Herald Tribune correspondent, from Korea was rescinded by Gen. MacArthur yesterday, one day after it was ordered by his aides. MacArthur said that the ban on women correspondents in Korea had been lifted.

CORRECTION

In a Washington dispatch by Rob F. Hall in Tuesday's Daily Worker, a typographical error incorrectly conveyed the impression that Ecuador supported the seating of the Chinese People's Government in the UN Security Council. Countries favoring the seating of Peking are the USSR, Britain, India, Yugoslavia and Norway. Governments opposed are the U.S., France, Cuba, Egypt and Ecuador.

Jersey Progressives Flay War on Korea

NEWARK, July 18.—In a resounding 85 to 0 vote, with one absentee, the state committee of the New Jersey Progressive Party last night endorsed the declaration of its national committee that U.S. gov-

ernment actions against Korea and Formosa are "not in the interest of the American people," and "not in the interest of world peace."

The state committee's stand followed by two days Henry Wallace's desertion of the Progressive Party's forthright peace position.

Action by the New Jersey organization was taken on a report by James Imbrie, chairman of the state Progressive Party, who has always been very close to Wallace.

It was Imbrie who, placing principle ahead of personal consideration, made the motion in a Progressive national committee meeting to adopt the declaration repudiated by Wallace.

At the same time the state committee was hearing Imbrie's report Mrs. Katherine Van Orden, state vice chairman of the party and its candidate for Congress in the 12th District, issued a ringing call in a radio address for pulling U. S. soldiers out of Korean slaughter.

Charging that the constitution

Ted Tinsley Says appears Tuesday and Thursday and in the weekend Worker.

of the United States and the United Nations Charter had been violated, Mrs. Van Orden called on American mothers to insist that GIs withdraw from Korea.

Mrs. Van Orden is a war wife and mother. Both her husband and her son served in World War II.

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Work of Soviet Documentary Cameramen

Concluding Section of an Article on The Development of Non-Fiction Movies

By I. Kopalin

More than 150 cameramen incessantly on all the fronts of the Soviet people's struggle and victory for the freedom and independence of their homeland. Daily, hourly, they recorded all the stages of the great historic battle. Their newsreels were alive with the hot breath of fierce fighting. Very often the cameramen would set aside his camera and take up a gun to help smash the enemy. The presence of the cameramen in an army unit or a partisan detachment was an inspiration to the men. Many a time, before going into the attack, the commander would say to his soldiers: "Remember, we have a cameraman with us. We will tell the whole country, the whole world, how we fought. Comrade Stalin himself will see it on the screen."

After the victorious culmination of the Great Patriotic War, documentary film workers were faced with the task of utilizing the experience accumulated during the war for the creation of new documentary productions reflecting the heroic labor of the Soviet people in rehabilitating the war damaged economy and fulfilling the tasks of the postwar Stalin Five Year Plan.

Since the war documentary cinematography has produced a number of major films. These, devoted for the most part to the life of the Soviet Republics, were filmed by different cameramen and give a faithful and interesting portrayal of the life, customs, economy and culture of the Union Republics.

The documentary may well be considered a pioneer in the suc-

cessful use of color. Victory Parade, May First, The Youth Of Our Country show that Soviet cameramen have brilliantly mastered color filming. As is known, these pictures not only had successful runs in the Soviet Union and abroad, but also won first place at international festivals.

The Central Studio has released twelve full length documentaries, six of them in color. These include The Soil Regenerated, Summer Sports, Czechoslovakia, The New Germany, The Five-Year Plan In Four Years, Soviet Kazakhstan and others.

The work of depicting important current events in the Soviet Union has necessitated the creation of new genres for the documentary film, genres that did not exist in Russian pre-revolutionary cinematography and which do not exist to this day in capitalist countries.

These may be classified as follows: the historical-biographical documentary—Lenin, Sergei Kirov, Mayakovsky, Our Gorky, Belinsky, Pushkin and others; the expeditionary film—At The North Pole, The Chelyuskinites, In the Sands Of the Kara-Kum Desert, The Sedovites and others; the documentary film portrait—films about candidates for Deputy to the Supreme Soviets, leading Stakhanovites and innovators in industry; and public-republics and the Peoples Democratic films—films about the Soviet republics. Mention should also be made of the special genre of historical documentary, for which E. Shub laid the foundations in his productions Fall Of the Romanov Dynasty, Russia of Nikolai II and Lev

A shot from The Ukraine In Flames, a notable Soviet documentary of the war.

Tolstoy, and The Great Patch.

And last there is the poetical documentary which may be called a poem of facts. This type of film includes Three Songs About Lenin, Lullaby, Aviomarch and others.

In speaking of the various genres and creative methods of the documentary film, one cannot help recalling the estimation of Soviet documentary films given by Henri Barbusse: "These films, whether pictorial or emotional, all go to form an amazing whole, which, like several bright rays of light, elucidates the history of the new Soviet world." He said that the Soviet masters of the newsreel were simultaneously "creative workers, chroniclers, playwrights and historians."

The Central Studio of Documentary Films (holder of the Order of the Red Banner), in Moscow, is the chief base for the production of this type of picture. The best film directors and cameramen are concentrated at this studio. It possesses the most modern equipment. The scale of its work may be judged from the fact that it is equipped with over 200 filming apparatuses.

The Studio's yearly production plan calls for the release of 14-15 full length films, 20-25 short-reel films and special issues, 60 numbers of the film-journal "News of the Day," 12 numbers of "Pioneer," a film-journal for children, 12 numbers of the film-journal "Soviet Sport," and 25-30 numbers of the film-journal "The USSR Today."

The Studio's Art-Council, which consists of literary men, film directors and cameramen, is the consultative organ for all questions connected with creative work.

The film-chronicle department is the most important one at the Studio. It conducts special filmings, compiles, works up, and keeps on file film-material of historical value (the most important political events; speeches by the leaders and outstanding figures of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet state, as well as of foreign state and public figures; films of the first Five-Year Plans; and lastly, the invaluable films of the Great Patriotic War.) The Academia Council of the chronicle department, made up of historians and cinema-experts, works out production plans and methods of storing negatives; it also approves filming plans, etc.

The Central Studio is only a small part of the ramified system of documentary cinematography in the Soviet Union. Every Union republic, without exception, has a newsreel studio or sector. Twenty three newsreel studios are now functioning in the USSR. Exclusive of those employed in the Central Studio, there are 220 film directors and cameramen employed in the documentary cinematography network. Throughout the vast territory of the great Soviet Union, filming goes on daily for pictures and film-journals. Numerous correspondents cover the largest industrial and cultural centers of the country, the new construction sites, state farms, collective farms, etc. Even in the most remote parts of the country, where there are no studios, these correspondents, who are also cam-

of film-journals are released in the cameramen, carry on their work.

Dozens of pictures and hundreds of film-journals are released in the various languages of the peoples of the USSR. Thus, the Adygeis and Kazakhs, Uzbeks and Marii, Ukrainians and Yakuts, Georgians and Latvians—all the peoples, large and small—of the great Soviet Union, daily view pictures and film-journals in their

own language. These films, which reflect the life of the various republics, territories, regions and large centers, are a powerful factor in the development of national culture, and an effective means of propaganda and enlightenment in the building of Communism. The principles of the Leninist-Stalinist national policy find particularly vivid expression in the attention that the Bolshevik Party devotes to documentary and newsreel filming in the Union and Autonomous National Republics. Twenty-nine different film-journals come out in the Soviet Union. In 1949 alone, 1,076 issues of film-journals were released by various newsreel studios.

Today, when a wave of malicious slander has been raised by the imperialist camp against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies; when the American and British warmongers are mobilizing all their forces and means, including the cinema, for their own misanthropic aims, we are confronted by the great and noble task of creating truthful, vivid, highly artistic documentary films revealing Soviet actuality, and thus, by means of the language of facts, counteracting the fomenters of a new war and exposing their nefarious schemes.

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WJZ - 770 to WJEW - 1130 to WJKB - 1280 to
WNYO - 630 to WJLB - 1130 to

MORNING

9:00-WOR-Harry Benney
WJZ-Breakfast Club
WJLB-This is New York
9:30-WOR-Food-Artist W. McCann
WJZ-Breakfast Club
WNYO-Masterwork Hour
WJLB-Bing Crosby Records
WJKB-Plano Personalities
9:45-WJLB-Missus Goes A-Shopping
WJKB-Composer's Varieties
10:00-WJLB-Welcome Travelers
WJLB-Harry Gladstone
WJZ-My True Story
WJLB-Bing Crosby Show
WJKB-Morning Melodies
10:15-WOR-Martha Chase Program
WJLB-Arthur Godfrey Show
10:30-WJLB-Double or Nothing
WJZ-Betty Crocker Magazine
WNYO-Health Talk
10:45-WJZ-News
11:00-WOR-News
WJZ-Musical
WJKB-News, Alma Detlinger
WJLB-We Love and Learn
WNYO-Headlines in Chemistry
11:15-WJLB-Report from Pentagon
WJLB-Rudy Vallee Show
11:30-WJLB-Jack Vance
WJZ-Quiz Show
WJLB-Grand Slam
WJKB-Along the Danube
11:45-WJLB-David Harum
WJKB-Rosemary
WJLB-Luncheon Concert
WJLB-Este Smith

AFTERNOON

12:00-WJLB-News Roundup
WJLB-Kate Smith
WJZ-Ladies Be Seated
WJLB-Wendy Warren
WJKB-News; Luncheon Concert
WNYO-Midday Symphony
12:15-WJLB-Sketch Henderson
WJLB-Aunt Jenny
WJLB-Lanny Ross Show
12:30-WJZ-Carol Douglas, Beauty
12:45-WJLB-Selen Trent
WJLB-News Reports
WJZ-News; Herb Sheldon
12:55-WJLB-Our Gai Sunday
WJLB-Luncheon at Sand's
1:00-WJLB-Mary Margaret McBride
WJLB-Big Sister
WJZ-News
1:15-WJZ-Nancy Craig Program
WJLB-Ma Perkins Sketch
1:30-WJLB-Young Dr. Malone Sketch
WJLB-Answer Man
1:45-WJLB-The Guiding Light Sketch
2:00-WJLB-Double or Nothing
WJLB-Ladies Pair
WJZ-Welcome to Hollywood
WJLB-Second Mrs. Burton
WJKB-News; Record Reviews
WNYO-Famous New Yorkers
2:15-WJLB-Perry Mason
2:30-WJLB-Live Like a Millionaire
WJLB-Queen for a Day
WJLB-Nora Drake
WJZ-Chance of a Lifetime
WNYO-Symphonic Matinee
WJLB-Citizens at 2
2:45-WJLB-The Brighter Day
WJKB-Today in Music
2:55-WJLB-Life Can Be Beautiful
WJLB-Saved Rhythms
WJZ-Bride and Groom
WJLB-News; Symphonic Matinee
3:15-WJLB-Read of Life
WJLB-Editorial Round
3:30-WJLB-Poppy Young Sketch
WJLB-Tello Test
WJZ-Hannibal Cobb
WJLB-Winner Takes All

4:15-WJLB-Right to Happiness
4:30-WJLB-Backstage Wife
WJLB-Barbara Welles
WJZ-Strikes It Rich, Quiz
WJZ-Norman Brokenshire
WJKB-Spanish Music
4:45-WJLB-Stella Dallas
4:50-WJLB-Secrets of the
WJLB-Dean Cain Show
WJZ-Treasure Hunt
WJKB-Dean Taylor Concert
4:55-WJLB-Young Wilder Brown
WJZ-Pat Barker
5:00-WJLB-When a Girl Marries
WJLB-Buddy Rodgers, Show
WJZ-Fun House
WJLB-Galen Drake
WNYO-Sunset Serenade
WJKB-Continental Melodies
5:15-WJLB-Portia from Life
WJKB-Second Series
5:20-WJLB-Jack Fenn
WJLB-Lovey Speaking
WJZ-Superman
WJLB-Hits and Misses, Quiz
WJKB-Cocktail Time
4:45-WJLB-Front-Page Farrell

EVENING

6:00-WJLB-Lyle Van
WJZ-News
WJLB-Alan Jackson
WJKB-Music to Remember
6:15-WJLB-Sports
WJZ-On the Century
WJZ-News
6:30-WJLB-Ten and Nine
WJLB-News
WJZ-Curt Massey Show
WJZ-Herb Sheldon Show
6:45-WJLB-Three Star Extra
WJLB-Sian Lucas
7:00-WJLB-One Man's Family
WJLB-Pulcinella, Jr.
WJZ-Gary Moore Show
WJZ-Martin G. Hill
WNYO-Masterwork Hour
WJKB-News; Keyboard Artists
7:05-WJZ-Headline Edition
7:15-WJLB-News of the World
WJLB-Answer Man
WJZ-News
7:30-WJLB-Don Cherry, Songs
WJLB-Gabriel Heatter
WJLB-Shopping-out, Variety
WJZ-Less Ranges
WJKB-Jaguar Trap
7:45-WJLB-Martin Miller, Stories
WJLB-News
8:00-WJLB-Halls of Ivy, Sketch
WJLB-The Hidden Truth
WJZ-Dr. I. Q., Quiz
WJLB-Mr. Chambliss-Sketch
WJKB-News; Symphony Hall
8:30-WJLB-The Falcon
WJLB-Boston Blackie
WJZ-The Clutch Club
WJLB-Dr. Christian
8:50-WJLB-Break the Bank
WJZ-Distort, Drama
WJLB-It Pays to Be Ignorant
WJLB-2,000 Plus-Sketch
9:00-WJLB-Mr. District Attorney
WJZ-Chandu, Sketch
WJLB-Family Theatre
WJLB-ABC's of Music
WNYO-Queens College Recital
WJKB-Music Quiz
9:45-WJLB-Great Names
10:00-WJLB-The Story-Sketch
WJLB-Laurence Park Show
WJLB-Frank Sinatra
WJLB-Phil Morris
WJKB-Records
10:45-WJLB-L. L. Alexander, Poems
10:50-WJLB-Sixty Six
WJLB-To Be Announced
WJZ-News
WJLB-Variety Musicals

Rhee's Terror Against Unions Bared by ECA Labor Adviser

MacARTHUR SUPPRESSES 300 NEWSPAPERS IN JAPAN

TOKYO, July 18.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur today ordered an indefinite suspension of more than 300 newspapers, including the principal Communist Party organ *Akahata* (Red Flag).

The order continued indefinitely the 30-day suspension first placed on the "Communist press" June 28.

The order, directed to Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida, cited the Korean war, and said that to allow the "Communist press" to print under these circumstances would be "a travesty upon the concept of press freedom."

Korean People's Army Advances Further South

The Korean People's Army continued to advance southward yesterday, the People's Radio at Pyongyang announced. The communique said Korean troops were pursuing MacArthur's forces "fleeing in disorder."

A communique broadcast by the Pyongyang radio said that 2,500 MacArthur troops were killed and 100 captured at Taepyeong, 13 miles northwest of Taejon, and a huge quantity of material captured, including eight tanks, 154 field guns, howitzers, anti-tank guns, rocket guns and anti-aircraft machine guns, 1,000 rifles and carbines and 400 automobiles.

Despite the blackout of real news from the Korean front yesterday, it appeared that Gen. MacArthur's forces were retreating southward from liberated Taejon. MacArthur had previously announced that he would attempt to set up a new defense line along a mountain ridge some 35 air miles below Taejon.

Meanwhile, it appeared that the Korean People's Army was massing men and materiel to cross the breached Kum River and to drive beyond Taejon. MacArthur's air force kept up a steady attack on People's Army forces reported to be rebuilding bridges on the Kum River.

A Hong Kong dispatch quoted Chiang Kai-shek's Central News Agency as saying that the U.S., British and Kuomintang embassies had moved to Taegu, the new "temporary capital" of the Syngman Rhee regime. Taegu is 72 miles southeast of Taejon.

In Washington, a Navy spokesman said warships shelled Ynghae

Rearrest 60 Communists In Bombay

BOMBAY, India, July 18.—The Bombay provincial government yesterday rearrested 60 political prisoners after releasing them on order of Bombay's highest court. The court had held that 165 Communists had been kept illegally in jail by Nehru's government for two to three years. In seizing 60 of the 165, the government flouted its own court, announcing that the "government was satisfied their detention is absolutely necessary."

and Pyongduk, two east coast Korean cities.

The curtain of silence which blanketed the real military news from Korea yesterday, came in the wake of Gen. MacArthur's crack-down on American press correspondents at the front. MacArthur for the time since the Truman order to intervene in Korea, failed to issue his regular midnight communique.

Yesterday's dispatches, bowing to MacArthur's censorship threat, reversed earlier reports of the disintegration of Rhee's regime and its unpopularity with the people in South Korea. Ralph Testsworth, UP correspondent, suddenly discovered that the morale of Rhee's remnant army was "soaring" the

(Continued on back page)

Last year the Syngman Rhee puppet government in South Korea "put 150,000 people with families in jail," Stanley Earl, formerly secretary-treasurer of the Oregon CIO and a Marshall Plan labor consultant, told Federated Press correspondent Kathleen Cronin in Seattle.

Earl, who returned to Seattle July 14 from Korea, where he served as ECA labor advisor, said he was "going to blow the lid off" on what he saw in South Korea.

"The prisons are bulging. I went through them, but no one else did," he said.

"I had no support," he added, "I got clamped down."

The Syngman Rhee clique is "corrupt," Earl said, and Congress should subpoena every ranking officer of the U. S. Korean mission and make a "full and complete investigation of the Korean fiasco. Earl plans to leave for Washington today to make a personal report to the ECA and to talk to Congressmen.

"I don't think the Congress of the U. S. knew what was going on in Korea and I don't think the public knew," he said.

In the interview with Kathleen Cronin, Earl said: "I'm going to tell the CIO and the AFL and the Brotherhood of Trainmen just what conditions are in South Korea. I'm going to blow the lid off. Just wait till I get to Washington."

"Some of our diplomats are too much above the people. You can't instill democracy with cocktail parties for the big shots and conferences with the bankers. I told them to go out and talk to the people, but they never did."

WORKERS OPPRESSED

Describing the South Korean workers as "oppressed, suppressed and regimented," Earl declared: "I did not go over there to sit at a desk and liquidate the working class." The Syngman Rhee government, he said, "couldn't distinguish between communism and unionism."

"The people I worked with were continually being put in jail," Earl said, adding that he spent half his time trying to get the unionists released. Finally, in disgust, he demanded that he be sent back to Washington to explain what was going on.

"I did not think the American labor movement should lend itself to anything so corrupt," he explained. His request was turned down.

The South Korean people had no confidence in the Rhee government, Earl said. "The workers had no faith in the corrupt union leadership of the government-controlled unions, or in the word of the government itself in adjudicating grievances."

The government tried to minimize the wide-

spread corruption and graft in the army, Earl said, "although it was there for anyone to see who took the trouble to look." Earl said he knew of one South Korean division commander who charged his troops one million won a month for use of their mess hall.

Describing how the South Korean army went completely to pieces the first day of the war, Earl said: "I wonder what has now happened to the arrogant, horse-riding South Korean officers who committed so many indignities on their fellow Koreans?"

Before it fell apart, the South Korean army confiscated rice from the populace the day the war began, although army warehouses were bulging with rice supplies, Earl revealed.

LIVING STANDARDS

He said the cost of a monthly supply of rice for a family of five was four times the \$2.50 earned by the average Korean worker in a month under the country's run-away inflation. Workers in the coal mines, he said, were three months behind in their pay.

In the campaign preceding the May 30 parliamentary elections, Earl said, "Rhee charged all 'middle-of-the-road' opponents with being Communists or leftists. Some of the opposition was thrown into jail and subjected to the brutal police methods of a force still made up in large part of Korean police who dominated their fellow Koreans for 30 years under Japanese rule."

"The people kicked Rhee in the pants by electing the middle-of-the-roads," Earl said. "Of the 200 seats, only 31 were won by Rhee adherents, while 121 middle-roads were elected." Whereabouts of the assemblymen have been undisclosed since the fighting broke out.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—ECA officials said they had no comment on Stanley Earl's charges until Earl makes his report here.

Ala. Shoppers Angry at Price Hikes

By Harry Raymond

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 18.—The most outspoken sentiment against the Truman undeclared war in Korea that I have heard south of the Mason-Dixon Line has come from Birmingham housewives.

They say it is costing them too much.

Housewives, shopping in a dozen leading grocery stores and meat markets that I visited with a local newspaper man, were quite militantly vocal insisting that the high prices and the war, which merchants say brought the price boosts, be called off.

One of the loudest arguments in any of the stores visited was in the butcher shop section of a chain store where a woman had ordered some center cut pork chops.

The young clerk was explaining the war had caused the chops to sell at 95 cents a pound.

"Why I got them for 70 cents last month," she said.

She threw the package of chops across the counter. The clerk ducked and picked the chops from the floor.

The manager came and said something about "our boys dying in Korea."

"Well," she said angrily, "you can drop dead. Let's bring the boys home and cut out robbing

poor working people."

A group of women customers gathered around her and said: "She's right. She's right."

The woman flounced out of the store. She told me she was going to send her son out to buy the family meat from a farmer who did "a bit of slaughtering."

"I am a member of the Church of Christ," she said. "As a Christian I am against this war. And I don't want anybody coming around telling my son to get into it."

In another store a woman was buying a 12-pound ham. The butcher admitted she could have got it for 50 cents a pound a week ago.

"But don't you know there's a war on," he said. He was demanding 70 cents a pound.

"You can have the war," the housewife replied. "I'll take the ham for 50 cents."

The woman took the ham. She reluctantly paid the wartime price when the butcher threw in a few soup bones as a compromise and tossed another bone to an elderly but anxious spaniel dog who accompanied her.

Wherever we went there was an

uproar from the women shoppers about prices. Wherever prices were up—and that was everywhere—there was very little enthusiasm among the customers for the war.

In Birmingham's most popular grocery chain store we learned the war profiteers had increased the price of sugar 25 percent. Women seemed to be boycotting the sugar counter.

But the biggest arguments came over corn meal. It had leaped from 69 to 82 cents a peck since Truman announced the invasion of Korea.

The increase in price of this most staple of southern food products brought greater denunciations down on the heads of the grocery men and the generals than any profiteering scheme worked out so far by the grocery manufacturers.

Coffee, which long ago reached unprecedented price levels in the

north as well as the South, has advanced two cents a pound in Birmingham since Truman ordered the troops into Korea.

A butcher told me sadly housewives were walking out "in droves" without making purchases. The reasons were obvious:

- Sirloin steak (with the bone), which sold a week ago for 95 cents, is now \$1.05.

- T-bone steak, one of the most popular beef steaks in the South, jumped from 96 cents a pound to \$1.15 in a week.

- Pork loin sold for 55 cents the day before the Korea invasion was ordered. It costs the Birmingham housewife 75 cents today.

Grocers I interviewed said they saw no signs of hoarding of coffee, cornmeal and sugar. They said, in fact, housewives were "getting nasty" and "walking out," refusing to pay the new war prices for these commodities.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

Speaking of the 38th parallel, the map shows that's just about where the slavocracy once tried to divide the United Nations too.

Truman Says No to Nehru Peace Bid

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Truman Administration today rejected Indian Prime Minister Nehru's effort to seek a settlement of the Korea war.

11,549 Petitions For Marc; 9,948 for Foe

Rep. Vito Marcantonio yesterday filed 11,549 American Labor Party petitions designating him as candidate for re-election.

"It is significant that despite the fact that my opponent has eight Tammany leaders working for him, and seven Republican leaders, and the whole bureaucracy of the Liberal Party, he was able to file only 9,948 signatures—7,313 from the Democratic Party, 2,247 from the Republican Party, and 388 from the Liberal Party.

"As against that I filed ALP designating petitions containing 11,549 signatures. This is an indication of how the people in my district are going to vote on Election Day."

O'Dwyer Says No, But Not Positively

Mayor O'Dwyer said yesterday that "as of right now" he was not a candidate for governor or U. S. Senator. Asked point-blank, what he would do if the Democratic Party openly urged him to accept the nomination, O'Dwyer refused to answer.

Roads Fatten As Truman Hits Ops

The hot war in Korea is going to put a lot of money in the pockets of the railroads, and their first grab was to the tune of over a half-million dollars each week from the 90,000 yardmen alone. That's what Truman did for them when he drove back the Switchmen under court injunction and paralyzed the leaders of the Trainmen, Conductors and Yardmasters who are going to talk to the railroads some more. The July 7 Trainman News scored "the railroads who are attempting to use the Korean emergency to break rail labor's back once and for all."

The crisis in the operating crafts came to a boil when two judges and a lawyer, set up into a "Fact" Board under the Railway Labor Act, rejected the yardmen's proposal that they get the 40-hour week at 48-hours pay, the basis which was put into effect for almost a million non-operating men last year. The Board instead recommended 44 hours pay, which would result in a 13 cents per hour, or \$5.20 a week minimum cut in take-home pay for the 90,000 men. For men now working seven days, the cut would be in some instances up to \$100 a month.

While new talks with the railroads is proceeding, the men affected are telling their Brotherhoods to hold tight against the Board's terms which the union

by Secretary Acheson was not immediately released, but it is understood it repeated the State Department line that the U. S. will not negotiate until the Korean troops withdraw north of the 38th parallel.

The note committed the United States to a long and bloody war unless popular protest changes the position of the administration.

Nehru had proposed, in notes to Premier Stalin and President Truman, that the United Nations Security Council be reconstituted as a forum for negotiation on the Korea war. He suggested that China be admitted to its seat on the Council, so that the Security Council would again be representative of the whole world.

Premier Stalin in a brief note said Yes for the Soviet Union.

State Department propaganda striving to sugarcoat the bitter pill of rejection of peace, persisted in describing as blackmail the proposal to admit China to her rightful seat in UN.

Actually, Nehru has long advocated the readmission of China. The Soviet Union and the east European democracies have since January refused to take part in sessions of United Nations agencies because of the exclusion of China.

Nehru's position reflected the profound opposition of the Asian peoples to the American intervention.

leaders, in a wire to Truman, described as "the most undemocratic, unfair and pro-management report in the history of the Railway Labor Act."

The Truman-appointed Board was denounced as "a fact-evasion board, not a fact-finding board" by T. E. Coffey, of BRT's Lodge 145 at Houston. His blast was but one in "thousands of wires, letters and postcards which poured into the Grand Lodge urging a flat rejection," according to the July 3 Trainman News. The same union paper reports that "in some cases 40 to 50 members in a lodge affixed their names" in protest.

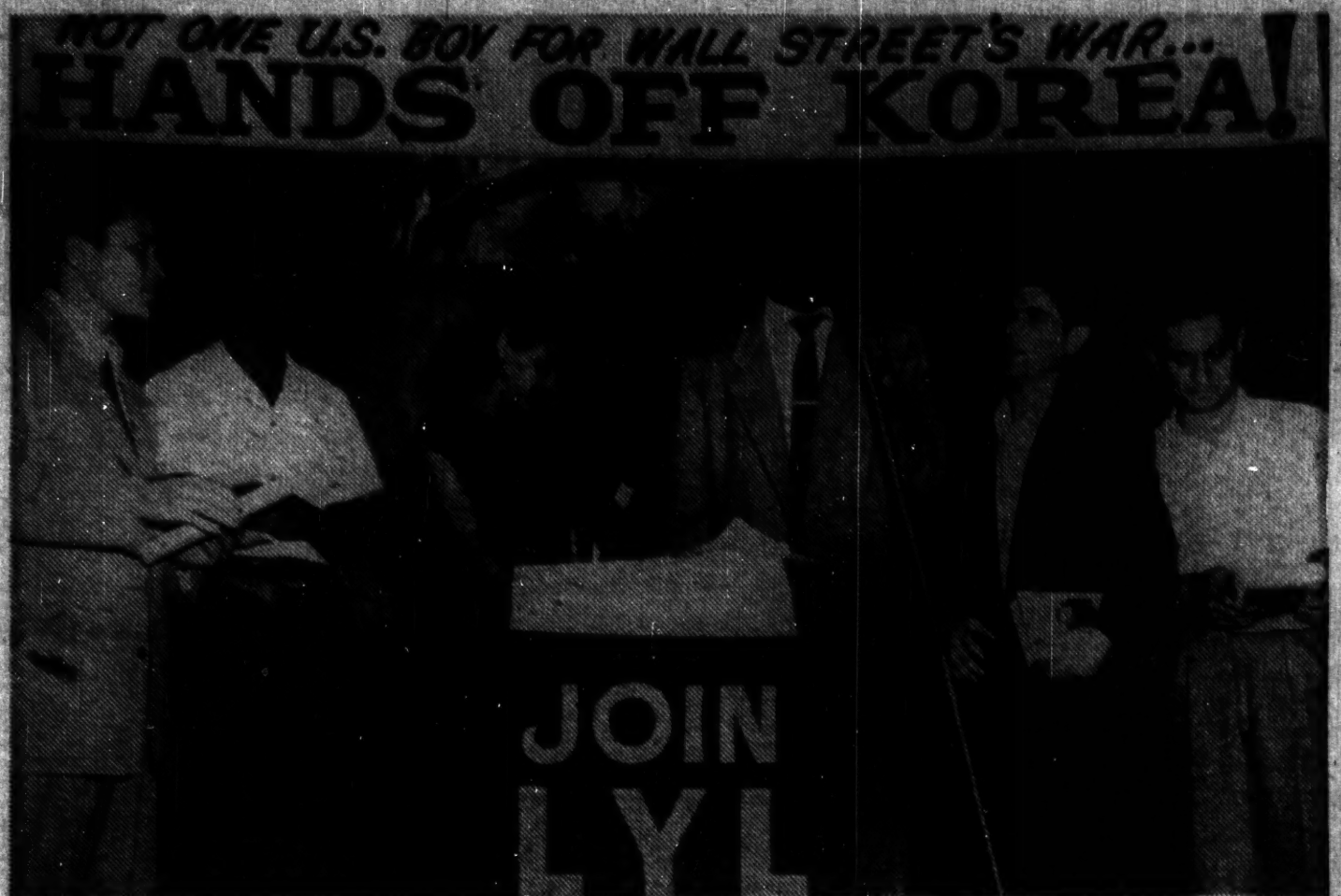
The monopoly newspapers did as they always do, stab it into labor, and only three days after Truman's "police" aggression in Korea, the Wall Street's Journal of Commerce front-paged a headline: "Rail Strike Hit As Periling U. S. Aid to Far East."

Korea, No Job Kills Railman

Worry over U. S. aggression in Korea, the probable drafting of his only son, and loss of his job on June 16 as a New York Central electrician, proved too much for James Walton, 38, of Toledo.

Walton shot himself in the head and died immediately.

Laverne Wilson, his wife, said her husband had threatened several times to take his life because of worry over the Korean situation and the draft. Loss of his job finished him off.



CHAMPION Peace Petition at a "Hands Off Korea" rally of 1,500 at the Harlem Renaissance Casino. Roosevelt Ward, Harlem LYL chairman, at the mike, made the presentations to (l. to r.) Roosevelt Jackson for 1,700 names; Ralph Simmons, 2,300; both of East Harlem for 2,100, and Sol

canvassers of the Labor Youth League got book awards Friday night 1,500 at the Harlem Renaissance Casino. Roosevelt Ward, Harlem the presentations to (l. to r.) Roosevelt Jackson for 1,700 names; Club Excelsior; Claire Mulzac, of Queens, for 540; Stan Pesner of Wexler of Coney Island, for 1,800. —Daily Worker photo by Peter

Train Bath Washes Away Central Jobs

It took 64 man-hours to wash a 16-car passenger train at the High Bridge station of the New York Central in the Bronx, New York.

But, starting Aug. 1, it will take just eight minutes to do the same job, with only one man in the tower and two on the ground.

Lecture on South

James Jackson will speak on "The Fight for a Democratic South," at 8 p. m. tonight at the Jefferson School. This is the first of four lectures given in cooperation with the New York Labor Youth League.

Stoolie Squirms In Net of Lies

George Powers, government stoolpigeon in the deportation trial of Andrew Dmytryshyn, yesterday testified that as director of the Michigan International Workers Order he was instructed to support the foreign language press with "big, fat ads."

Under cross-examination Powers admitted that during the month and a half he was director, a total of \$17 had been spent on such ads.

Powers couldn't recall the name or number of his lodge or where it met. He also failed to recall that while he was vice president he was suspended from IWO membership for failure to pay dues.

Powers is receiving \$25 daily from the Justice Department to act as stoolpigeon.

The American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born has urged sympathizers to picket at 4:30 today at 70 Columbus Ave. to protest the hearing and the passage in the House of the Hobbs concentration camp bill.

Carl van Doren Dies

TORRINGTON, Conn., July 18 (UP).—Carl van Doren, 64, writer, died here today at the Charlotte, Hungerford Hospital.

'Lease Plan' Shuts Freight Car Plant

The Equitable Assurance Co.'s leased freight cars incursion into the railroad industry has already inflicted the first casualty. The Pressed Steel Co., Inc., at McKees Rocks, Pa., which used to turn out 40 freight cars daily, has folded up.

A & P Coffee Up 4 and 5 Cents

A & P stores in New York yesterday raised coffee prices four and five cents a pound. Chase & Sanborn wholesale prices go up two cents today, it was announced by Standard Brands. "Technical trading factors," whatever that means, were cited as the reason for the increase.

Jail 1,000 in West Berlin

BERLIN, July 18.—More than 1,000 were arrested in the Western sector of Berlin today for canvassing with petitions against the atom bomb. They had been given a "license" by the British to conduct the peace campaign, but were arrested when the British learned their mistake. Police in Zehlendorf, in the U. S. sector, let Nazis there hurl stones into the ranks of 500 peace prisoners as they were being loaded into police vans.

Ex-Nazi Is First N. Y. Draftee

A former Nazi sailor yesterday became the first man drafted from New York City for the Korean "police action." He is Joseph Wirth, 24-year-old German who served Hitler in World War II. The ex-Nazi sailor promptly announced: "I know these Russians for what they are. I'll be glad to fight against them again."

The ex-Nazi was one of 53 "I-A" New Yorkers who showed up for physical exams. Sixty-nine were scheduled to appear. Draft headquarters said 10 were being classified as delinquent and six had excuses.

Cops Ban Peace Rallies In Garment Center

Police yesterday refused to lift a ban on Peace Caravan meetings in the garment district. A delegation representing trade unions and the New York Labor Conference for Peace was told by Capt. Walsh that all permits for Manhattan peace rallies would have to be secured from the precincts.

A sergeant at a precinct was called by a member of the delegation. "What are the reasons for denying us a permit?" he was asked.

"Objective conditions have changed," he replied.

"What objective conditions?" the caller asked. "Traffic is the same, the street is still there, what's changed?"

"World conditions," he said and hung up.

The delegation consisted of Miss Curtis Bitter of the United Office Workers, Sam Friedman of the Fur Joint Board, and a representative of Marcel Scherer, coordinator of the New York Labor Conference for Peace.

The police have refused permits for peace meetings on 29 Street and Seventh Avenue in the fur

Thursday Is Peace Day

Marcel Scherer, coordinator of the New York Labor Conference for Peace, yesterday appealed to peace advocates to collect petitions Thursday in shops and on the streets. The mobilization is a preparation for Aug. 2, when it is hoped that 1,000,000 New Yorkers will have signed. A city-wide rally will be held at Union Square on that day.

district, and on 38 Street and Seventh Avenue, in the garment area. Both corners are traditionally used by unions and organizations.

The Peace Caravan was told it could meet only west of Ninth Avenue on those streets. The delegation refused to accept this ultimatum. Telegrams of protest were urged to be sent Mayor O'Dwyer and Police Commissioner O'Brien.

Daily Worker

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Rhee's Terror Against Unions Bared by ECA Labor Adviser

MacARTHUR SUPPRESSES 300 NEWSPAPERS IN JAPAN

TOKYO, July 18.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur today ordered an indefinite suspension of more than 300 newspapers, including the principal Communist Party organ Akahata (Red Flag).

The order continued indefinitely the 30-day suspension first placed on the "Communist press" June 26.

The order, directed to Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida, cited the Korean war, and said that to allow the "Communist press" to print under these circumstances would be "a travesty upon the concept of press freedom."

Korean People's Army Advances Further South

The Korean People's Army continued to advance southward yesterday, the People's Radio at Pyongyang announced. The communique said Korean troops were pursuing MacArthur's forces "fleeing in dis-

order." A communique broadcast by the Pyongyang radio said that 2,500 MacArthur troops were killed and 100 captured at Taepyeong, 13 miles northwest of Taejon, and a huge quantity of material captured, including eight tanks, 154 field guns, howitzers, anti-tank guns, rocket guns and anti-aircraft machine guns, 1,000 rifles and carbines and 400 automobiles.

Despite the blackout of real news from the Korean front yesterday, it appeared that Gen. MacArthur's forces were retreating southward from liberated Taejon. MacArthur had previously announced that he would attempt to set up a new defense line along a mountain ridge some 35 air miles below Taejon.

Meanwhile, it appeared that the Korean People's Army was massing men and materiel to cross the breached Kum River and to drive beyond Taejon. MacArthur's air force kept up a steady attack on People's Army forces reported to be rebuilding bridges on the Kum River.

A Hong Kong dispatch quoted Chiang Kai-shek's Central News Agency as saying that the U.S., British and Kuomintang embassies had moved to Taegu, the new "temporary capital" of the Syngman Rhee regime. Taegu is 72 miles southeast of Taejon.

In Washington, a Navy spokesman said warships shelled Yogh-

Rearrest 60 Communists In Bombay

BOMBAY, India, July 18.—The Bombay provincial government yesterday rearrested 60 political prisoners after releasing them on order of Bombay's highest court. The court had held that 165 Communists had been kept illegally in jail by Nehru's government for two to three years. In seizing 60 of the 165, the government flouted its own court, announcing that the "government was satisfied their detention is absolutely necessary."

and Pyongduk, two east coast Korean cities.

The curtain of silence which blanketed the real military news from Korea yesterday, came in the wake of Gen. MacArthur's crack-down on American press correspondents at the front. MacArthur for the time since the Truman order to intervene in Korea, failed to issue his regular midnight communique.

Yesterday's dispatches, bowing to MacArthur's censorship threat, reversed earlier reports of the disintegration of Rhee's regime and its unpopularity with the people in South Korea. Ralph Testa, UP correspondent, suddenly discovered that the morale of Rhee's remnant army was "soaring" the

(Continued on back page)

Last year the Syngman Rhee puppet government in South Korea "put 150,000 people with families in jail," Stanley Earl, formerly secretary-treasurer of the Oregon CIO and a Marshall Plan labor consultant, told Federated Press correspondent Kathleen Cronin in Seattle.

Earl, who returned to Seattle July 14 from Korea, where he served as ECA labor adviser, said he was "going to blow the lid off" on what he saw in South Korea.

"The prisons are bulging. I went through them, but no one else did," he said.

"I had no support," he added, "I got clamped down."

The Syngman Rhee clique is "corrupt," Earl said, and Congress should subpoena every ranking officer of the U. S. Korean mission and make a "full and complete investigation of the Korean fiasco. Earl plans to leave for Washington today to make a personal report to the ECA and to talk to Congressmen.

"I don't think the Congress of the U. S. knew what was going on in Korea and I don't think the public knew," he said.

In the interview with Kathleen Cronin, Earl said: "I'm going to tell the CIO and the AFL and the Brotherhood of Trainmen just what conditions are in South Korea. I'm going to blow the lid off. Just wait till I get to Washington.

"Some of our diplomats are too much above the people. You can't instill democracy with cocktail parties for the big shots and conferences with the bankers. I told them to go out and talk to the people, but they never did."

WORKERS OPPRESSED

Describing the South Korean workers as "oppressed, suppressed and regimented," Earl declared: "I did not go over there to sit at a desk and liquidate the working class." The Syngman Rhee government, he said, "couldn't distinguish between communism and unionism."

"The people I worked with were continually being put in jail," Earl said, adding that he spent half his time trying to get the unionists released. Finally, in disgust, he demanded that he be sent back to Washington to explain what was going on.

"I did not think the American labor movement should lend itself to anything so corrupt," he explained. His request was turned down.

The South Korean people had no confidence in the Rhee government, Earl said. "The workers had no faith in the corrupt union leadership of the government-controlled unions, or in the word of the government itself in adjudicating grievances."

The government tried to minimize the wide-

spread corruption and graft in the army, Earl said, "although it was there for anyone to see who took the trouble to look." Earl said he knew of one South Korean division commander who charged his troops one million won a month for use of their mess hall.

Describing how the South Korean army went completely to pieces the first day of the war, Earl said: "I wonder what has now happened to the arrogant, horse-riding South Korean officers who committed so many indignities on their fellow Koreans?"

Before it fell apart, the South Korean army confiscated rice from the populace the day the war began, although army warehouses were bulging with rice supplies, Earl revealed.

LIVING STANDARDS

He said the cost of a monthly supply of rice for a family of five was four times the \$2.50 earned by the average Korean worker in a month under the country's run-away inflation. Workers in the coal mines, he said, were three months behind in their pay.

In the campaign preceding the May 30 parliamentary elections, Earl said, "Rhee charged all 'middle-of-the-road' opponents with being Communists or leftists. Some of the opposition was thrown into jail and subjected to the brutal police methods of a force still made up in large part of Korean police who dominated their fellow Koreans for 30 years under Japanese rule."

"The people kicked Rhee in the pants by electing the middle-of-the-roads," Earl said. "Of the 200 seats, only 31 were won by Rhee adherents, while 121 middle-roads were elected." Whereabouts of the assemblymen have been undisclosed since the fighting broke out.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—ECA officials said they had no comment on Stanley Earl's charges until Earl makes his report here.

Ala. Shoppers Angry at Price Hikes

By Harry Raymond

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 18.—The most outspoken sentiment against the Truman undeclared war in Korea that I have heard south of the Mason-Dixon Line has come from Birmingham housewives.

They say it is costing them too much.

Housewives, shopping in a dozen leading grocery stores and meat markets that I visited with a local newspaper man, were quite militantly vocal insisting that the high prices and the war, which merchants say brought the price boosts, be called off.

One of the loudest arguments in any of the stores visited was in the butcher shop section of a chain store where a woman had ordered some center cut pork chops.

The young clerk was explaining the war had caused the chops to sell at 95 cents a pound.

"Why I got them for 70 cents last month," she said.

She threw the package of chops across the counter. The clerk ducked and picked the chops from the floor.

The manager came and said something about "our boys dying in Korea."

"Well," she said angrily, "you can drop dead. Let's bring the boys home and cut out robbing

poor working people."

A group of women customers gathered around her and said: "She's right. She's right."

The woman flounced out of the store. She told me she was going to send her son out to buy the family meat from a farmer who did "a bit of slaughtering."

"I am a member of the Church of Christ," she said. "As a Christian I am against this war. And I don't want anybody coming around telling my son to get into it."

In another store a woman was buying a 12-pound ham. The butcher admitted she could have got it for 50 cents a pound a week ago.

"But don't you know there's a war on," he said. He was demanding 70 cents a pound.

"You can have the war," the housewife replied. "I'll take the ham for 50 cents."

The woman took the ham. She reluctantly paid the wartime price when the butcher threw in a few soup bones as a compromise and tossed another bone to an elderly but anxious spaniel dog who accompanied her.

Wherever we went there was an

uproar from the women shoppers about prices. Wherever prices were up—and that was everywhere—there was very little enthusiasm among the customers for the war.

In Birmingham's most popular grocery chain store we learned the war profiteers had increased the price of sugar 25 percent. Women seemed to be boycotting the sugar counter.

But the biggest arguments came over corn meal. It had leaped from 69 to 82 cents a peck since Truman announced the invasion of Korea.

The increase in price of this most staple of southern food products brought greater denunciations down on the heads of the grocery men and the generals than any profiteering scheme worked out so far by the grocery manufacturers.

Coffee, which long ago reached unprecedented price levels in the

north as well as the South, has advanced two cents a pound in Birmingham since Truman ordered the troops into Korea.

A butcher told me sadly housewives were walking out "in droves" without making purchases. The reasons were obvious:

• Sirloin steak (with the bone), which sold a week ago for 95 cents, is now \$1.05.

• T-bone steak, one of the most popular beef steaks in the South, jumped from 96 cents a pound to \$1.15 in a week.

• Pork loin sold for 55 cents the day before the Korean invasion was ordered. It costs the Birmingham housewife 75 cents today.

Grocers I interviewed said they saw no signs of hoarding of coffee, cornmeal and sugar. They said, in fact, housewives were "getting nasty" and "walking out," refusing to pay the new war prices for these commodities.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

Speaking of the 38th parallel, the map shows that's just about where the slavocracy once tried to divide the United Nations too.

Railroad Workers' Page

Third Wednesday
Each Month

Roads Fatten As Truman Hits Ops

The hot war in Korea is going to put a lot of money in the pockets of the railroads, and their first grab was to the tune of over a half-million dollars each week from the 90,000 yardmen alone. That's what Truman did for them when he drove back the Switchmen under court injunction and paralyzed the leaders of the Trainmen, Conductors and Yardmasters who are going to talk to the railroads some more. The July 7 Trainman News scored "the railroads who are attempting to use the Korean emergency to break rail labor's back once and for all."

The crisis in the operating crafts came to a boil when two judges and a lawyer, set up into a "Fact" Board under the Railway Labor Act, rejected the yardmen's proposal that they get the 40-hour week at 48-hours pay, the basis which was put into effect for almost a million non-operating men last year. The Board instead recommended 44 hours pay, which would result in a 13 cents per hour, or \$5.20 a week minimum cut in take-home pay for the 90,000 men. For men now working seven days, the cut would be in some instances up to \$100 a month.

While new talks with the railroads is proceeding, the men affected are telling their Brotherhoods to hold tight against the Board's terms which the union leaders, in a wire to Truman, described as "the most undemocratic, unfair and pro-management report in the history of the Railway Labor Act."

The Truman-appointed Board was denounced as "a fact-evasion board, not a fact-finding board" by T. E. Coffey, of BRT's Lodge 145 at Houston. His blast was but one in "thousands of wires, letters and postcards which poured into the Grand Lodge urging a flat rejection," according to the July 8 Trainman News. The same union paper reports that "in some cases 40 to 50 members in a lodge affixed their names" in protest.

The monopoly newspapers did as they always do, stab it into labor, and only three days after Truman's "police" aggression in Korea, the Wall Street Journal of Commerce front-paged a headline: "Rail Strike Hit As Perling U. S. Aid to Far East."

Mass Meeting Of New Union

The independent Express Workers Union, in New York, which has organized the great majority of the Agency inside workers in the Metropolitan area, this week announced plans for a membership mass meeting, to be held either July 23 or 30th, at which plans will be revealed as to the officers' progress in breaking through the National Mediation Board's roadblock to an election.

The new union is a break-away from the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, a final explosion by the men against continuous company unionism by Clerks' president George Harrison and his local stooges.

The new union's leaflet announcing plans for the mass meeting, also reports that "at present, negotiations in an attempt to secure our original objectives—local autonomy and the right to represent our members before management."

System Fed. Approved 30-Yr. Plan

The Marcantonio Bill to retire railroad workers after 30 years service at half-pay was unanimously endorsed by the Milwaukee Railroad's System Federation, composed of seven shop crafts on that road. The unanimous action, voted at a June 10 meeting, is a high-point in the sweeping campaign of support for the American Labor Party's Congressman's legislation.

The Marcantonio Bill is making the rail union top chiefs squirm. The bill, which has been twice introduced in the past four years, was first given the silent treatment by the "chiefs." But a growing rank and file campaign has smoked the "leaders" out and they are now busy attacking the proposed amendments.

Marcantonio, who faces a three-party gang-up in his November re-election candidacy, has placed a discharge petition on the desk of the House, and if enough pressure is brought by railroad men to get 218 Congressmen to sign it, an immediate vote on the measure will be held.

Korea, No Job Kills Railman

Worry over U. S. aggression in Korea, the probable drafting of his only son, and loss of his job on June 16 as a New York Central electrician, proved too much for James Walton, 38, of Toledo.

Walton shot himself in the head and died immediately.

Laverne Wilson, his wife, said her husband had threatened several times to take his life because of worry over the Korean situation and the draft. Loss of his job finished him off.



OVERHEAD PICKETS piled up six engines at St. Paul's Great Northern yard. When striking switchmen hung picket signs on span over the yard, six engine crews piled out in solidarity, and refused to "cross" the picket line. This type of unity and fight was in evidence all over the five western railroads which the Switchmen's Union struck in a demand for a standard 40-hour week without loss in take-home pay. A blast from "labor's friend" Truman against the strikers withered the battle but Arthur J. Glover, Switchmen's president, held the 1,500 Rock Island men out until Truman ordered the usual phony government "seizure" and court injunction. Glover told the White House he'd call off the strike "when and if the government seizes the profits of the railroad as well as the labor of free men."

Negro Operating Men's Job Fight Scores Three Wins

Anti-Negro campaigns of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen got a good going-over in the courts in the past week, when in three separate decisions the rights of Negro veteran railmen to their jobs was upheld. On the Santa Fe and the Katy, Negro passenger brakemen, target of BRT attacks since 1920, were awarded relief through court injunction.

A Chicago court permanently enjoined the BRT attempt to displace the Negro brakemen on the Santa Fe and voided an Adjustment Board "award" in 1942 which proposed to oust the senior Negro workers. A similar victory was won in a Kansas City court for the men on the MKT.

Meanwhile a Federal Judge at Macon, Ga., issued an order which protects Negro firemen on the Central of Georgia from the operation of the BLF & E's "percentage" agreement as a violation of their seniority rights. The judge also ordered damages for past losses suffered by the Negro workers.

Under the "percentage" agreements which the BLF&E and the railroads signed in 1941, Negro firemen have been denied their seniority rights on diesel engines and have suffered severe job losses. The Supreme Court in the Tunstall case several years ago knocked out the "percentage" set-up on the Norfolk and Southern but the BLF&E leaders are forcing the Negro firemen to finance expensive court suits on every one of the 21 southeastern railroads who were party to the disgraceful pact.

Speed-up Mounts; Harrison Crawls

More than 34,000 Railway Express Agency workers have lost their jobs in the past three years, according to the testimony of George M. Harrison, president of the

'Lease Plan' Shuts Freight Car Plant

The Equitable Assurance Co.'s leased freight cars incursion into the railroad industry has already inflicted the first casualty. The Pressed Steel Co., Inc., at McKees Rocks, Pa., which used to turn out 40 freight cars daily, has folded up.

Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. Harrison, who hasn't lifted a finger against company speed-up, told a Senate committee that the blame for the situation rested on the Post Office.

The huge decline in Agency employees, which has cut forces more than 50 percent, from its former 65,000 figure, is due primarily to the activity of the railroads who own the Agency.

In a recent rate hike application, REA told the Interstate Commerce Commission they wanted rates to go higher so that fewer packages at a bigger profit would result. This would let them reduce "operating expenses"—that is, cut off men, they testified.

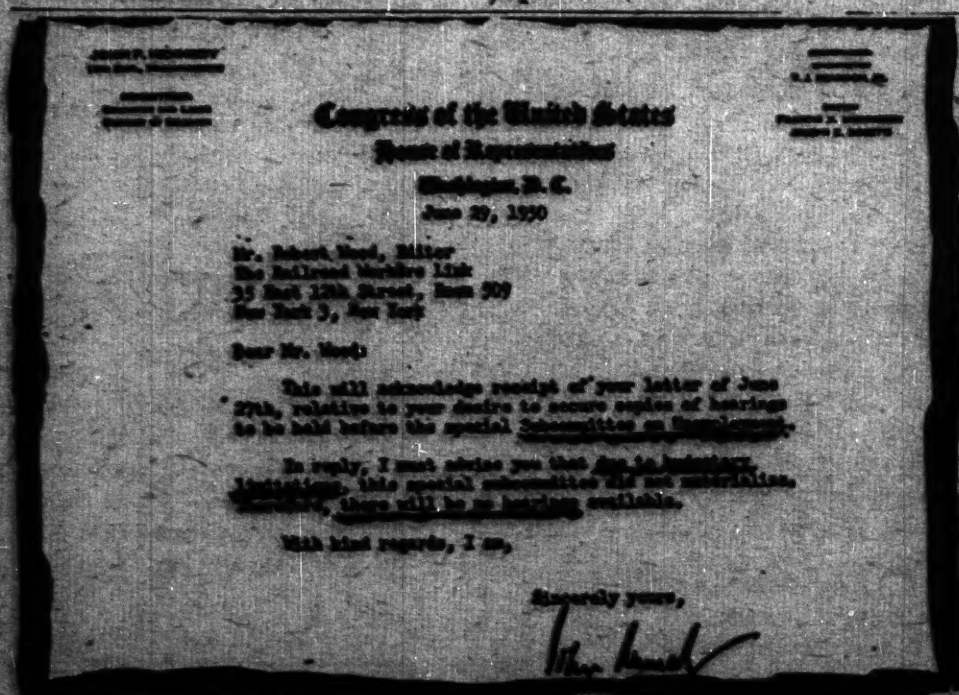
The Agency a year ago hired a big-time Wall Street "efficiency" firm, which has been overhauling all terminals to give them a killing assembly line set-up.

But Harrison is hot for "labor-management cooperation" and can find nothing more militant to do than testify at Senate hearings and try to tie the can to the post office for his own lack of fight.

Train Bath Washes Away Central Jobs

It took 64 man-hours to wash a 16-car passenger train at the High Bridge station of the New York Central in the Bronx, New York.

But starting Aug. 1, it will take just eight minutes to do the same job, with only one man in the tower and two on the ground.



DOUGH FOR DEATH ONLY but not a dime to get at the facts of the enormous "technological" unemployment which is drying up thousands of jobs in railroad and other mass industries. That's the tenor of the letter above which advises the editor of Railroad Workers Link that "due to budgetary limitations" a scheduled Congressional inquiry into unemployment "did not materialize." We propose that "due to budgetary limitations" our rulers quit trying to walk over the world's people a la Korea.

Daily Worker

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O'Dwyer Hypocrisy On Stuyvesant Town

By Lillian Gates

Legislative Secretary, N. Y. Communist Party

The seven-year-old battle to smash jimmecrow in Stuyvesant Town is in its most critical period. While the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. moves to evict 38 tenants for their anti-discrimination activities, there is no sign of action from Mayor O'Dwyer.

The Mayor's hypocrisy and double-dealing know no bounds. Some three weeks ago, he promised to appoint a committee to deal with Metropolitan Life. He did this at the height of a movement demanding passage of a bill by the City Council aimed at discrimination in Stuyvesant Town. Even the weak provisions of this belated bill were too much for the Mayor, with his revolting subservience to the white supremacist, Frederick H. Ecker of Metropolitan.

The Mayor's stooge, Earl Brown, foisted on the people of Harlem by a reactionary coalition, eagerly agreed to this. (And no wonder, for there is little doubt that Brown's public support of this bill was made knowing full well of the Mayor's maneuver. Stanley Isaacs (who joined former Councilman Benjamin J. Davis in the original bill against Stuyvesant Town jimmecrow) likewise agreed, but stated the bill would be reintroduced if the Mayor failed to act.

HISTORY OF CASE

The Mayor seeks delay as a means of helping Metropolitan head the tenants' movement, and he will use every demagogic trick once more to uphold this monster corporation. But the days when delay and demagoguery can succeed on this issue are over. The long battle has forged a militant, determined movement. In the course of this battle, every trick has been used by the machine politicians fronting for Metropolitan. Just consider the history:

The battle began when the La Guardia Administration agreed to a contract with Metropolitan with no guarantee against discrimination, while granting tax exemptions totalling over \$50 million. The battle was spearheaded by former Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, whose first bill after election in 1943 was aimed at rescinding tax exemptions to housing projects which discriminate. Davis was joined in this by Councilman Stanley Isaacs. The Democrats cut the heart out of the proposal, and passed a measure applying only to projects built in the future.

In 1947, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. applied to the Board of Estimate for a reopening of the contract in order to increase rents. A vigorous fight was conducted at these hearings, when the Tenants' Council, the American Labor Party, Communist Party, National Association for Advancement of Colored People, American Jewish Congress and others demanded that the contract be revised to include specific guarantees against discrimination. But Mayor O'Dwyer, speaking for the Board of Estimate and with a complacent Frederick H. Ecker in the audience, eagerly granted the rent increase without so much as mentioning the company's jimmecrow policies. Only City Comptroller Lazarus Joseph dissented.

NEW STAGE

The struggle entered a new stage when tenants of Stuyvesant Town and Peter Cooper Village, led by the Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town, signed petitions by the thousands, and besieged Mayor O'Dwyer with demands for action. And the entire fight was magnificently brought to the whole country when the Hendrix family, at the invitation of a white trade unionist, boldly challenged this arrogant corporation and became the first Negro family to live there.

Meanwhile three Negro veterans, who had applied unsuccess-



ODWYER Doubletalks on Jimcrows

fully to Stuyvesant Town for apartments, filed suits. These suits were supported by all groups. Despite the civil rights provisions of the New York State Constitution, the courts at all levels held, in effect, that Metropolitan Life was a "private" company and could discriminate as it pleased. These decisions were appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

It was at this period that the paralyzing, harmful influence of Social Democrats active in the top leadership of the NAACP, ALC and ACLU became a major obstacle to forcing action by the State Legislature and the City Council.

Arguing that a fight to secure state or city action would "prejudice" the Supreme Court, these forces prevented the State Committee Against Discrimination in Housing from acting. The Stuyvesant Town Committee to End Discrimination, the progressive trade unions, ALP tenants, Communist Party and individual leaders of the NAACP and ALC warned against this policy and continued to press for state and city action.

Thus, an amendment by Senator Fred Morritt and Assemblyman Bertram Baker (Brooklyn) to the Austin-Wicks bill to include Stuyvesant Town came close to passage.

(Continued on Page 8)

Big 6 Typos Reject OK Of T-H Oath

A move to reverse the International Typographical Union's opposition to the Taft-Hartley non-Communist oath was defeated at a membership meeting of Local Six here last week.

The Big Six meeting rejected by voice vote a resolution that would have instructed the local's delegates to the ITU convention in Washington, D. C., in August to call for filing of the affidavits by the union's officers.

Supporters of the resolution argued that the affidavits should be signed because of the war in Korea. Opponents said such a move would be in direct conflict with the union's three-year principled campaign against the Taft-Hartley Act.

The meeting voted unanimously to instruct local delegates to seek convention approval for "closer cooperation with other unions in the industry," including joint negotiations with publishers and respect of one another's picket lines. The resolution was presented by John L. Landey, a member of the ITU chapel at the New York World-Telegram & Sun, where the craft unions are respecting CIO picket lines.

Protest Entry Of Slovak Nazi

The Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League yesterday protested granting of U. S. entry permits to a quisling of Slovakia as an "open invitation" for anti-Semitic hoodlums to "resume their evil propaganda."

In a wire to Secretary of State Dean Acheson, the League noted that Ferdinand Durciansky, Acheson-approved immigrant, had turned Slovakia over to the Nazis. He has been sentenced to death in absentia by the Czechoslovak government.

The League charged that Durciansky was here for propaganda purposes and was sponsored openly by former pro-Nazi organizations.

Last week the League protested to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath the presence of Karol Sidor, another quisling in the Slovak Nazi regime.

14 Ford Officers Appeal for Right To Oppose War

By William Allan

DEARBORN, July 18.—Fourteen out of the 23 members of Ford Local 600 executive board appealed in a leaflet last Friday to the 65,000 Rouge workers to support the fight for peace and the right to free expression in the union.

The 14 were elected by buildings where 40,000 members work. The 14 said they wished to make clear why they voted "No" to president Carl Stellato's proposal to Taft-Hartleyize the union. Stellato a week ago ramrodded a motion through the general council to require some 550 officers and appointees to sign affidavits supporting Truman's Korea war.

The 14 said Stellato's motion was an attempt to wrap himself in the flag and smearing as unpatriotic any member who might differ with Stellato.

Stellato in order to "put over his plot, dragged in the present unfortunate outbreak of hostilities in Korea and attempted to exploit the honest differences of opinion relative to the advisability of our embarking on a third world war, 8,000 miles away, without the order of Congress, or an expression of the American people."

The building leaders pointed out that the General Council was forced to discuss this thought-control proposal for four hours while no problems of the Ford workers were discussed; no action to stop the runaway shop; no action to stop speedup. Instead delegates were forced to fight for the right of democracy in the union. The company is no longer denying that the war "decentralization" program will mean some 20,000 Rouge workers will be left stranded when one-third of Rouge's production moves to new plants in Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati. The leaflet said the job of every

Ford worker is in jeopardy. "If the union stoops to this type of action, most certainly the company will order loyalty affidavits for its employees."

The affidavit includes a pledge not to circulate petitions or leaflets taking a position against the Truman war.

Pat Rice, vice-president, and William Hood, recording secretary, who signed the affidavit with Stellato and Grant, also signed the leaflet issued by the members of the executive board.

The Stellato proposal was approved by 75 members of the 234-man General Council. Some 69 delegates voted against, despite the threat their names would be in Ford Facts, and that every speech was taken down FBI-style on a wire-recording machine. This is a Council that goes out of office in September, when elections take place for a new Council.

The board majority statement concluded:

"We call upon the membership of our union to back us in the fight for peace and the right to free expression in a union."

Signers were: Pat Rice, vice-president; William R. Hood, recording secretary; Andy Dewar, sergeant-at-arms; William Carr, trustee; George LaMarque, trustee; and the following president of buildings: Joe Hogan, Axle; John Orr, Tool and Die; John Poole, Casting Machine Shop; Paul Boat-in, Motor; Walter Quillico, "B" building; Art Speed, Maintenance; William Johnson, Production Foundry; Ed Lock, Plastic, and V. H. Jarvis, Open Hearth.

READ IT STRAIGHT and See for Yourself!

McCarthyism, Jimcrows and the rash of war hysteria jailings completely exposed in these two factual, documented briefs as submitted in the Appeal of the 11 Communist leaders from conviction for "advocacy."

No fighter for peace and democratic rights can be without these two new books that carry on America's battle for freedom.

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IF YOU WANT UNDISTORTED REPORTING, FILL IN COUPON

TODAY OR PHONE MU 9-8795

NATIONAL NON-PARTISAN COMMITTEE TO DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF THE ELEVEN COMMUNIST LEADERS
25 West 24th Street, New York City

Yes, I want to see for myself. Please send me..... copies of MAIN BRIEF..... copies of CHALLENGE TO THE JURY. Cash enclosed.

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
CITY..... STATE.....
ZIP.....

This letter appeared in the DAILY COMPASS

Dear Editor:

I write this as a Catholic, veteran, student and a formerly very naive dolt in the Tweedle-Dees.

I write this as one who has just undergone the experiencing of the full gamut of emotions. I have not finished, but will very soon, the reading of "High Treason" by Albert E. Kahn. This is by way of indulging in venting off some steam before I embark on my shouting campaign.

Disgust, rage, nausea and a lot of lumps in my throat came from a fuller appreciation of those to whom I owe the ability to write this letter. May I also say: "Negro, 45-year-old veteran and laborer, named Elias Coleman." Shot to death in a premeditated "thrill" murder, by the fascistic Black Legion. Do I owe him anything? Not that, but how much do I owe him, and so many others. And how am I to discharge my debt?

Here it is, chapter and verse. Here are the answers to former vague attitudes and feelings. Gone to limbo are the vague discussions and untested differences of opinion. Here are documented facts which anyone who would hold an opinion cannot be ignorant of.

A. J. KUSHNERSKY.

Read ALBERT E. KAHN'S

HIGH TREASON

The Plot Against the People

25,000-page \$3.00 record. 400 pages. Documented from the 25,000-page \$3.00 record. 400 pages.

Around the Globe

By Joseph Clark

The Shattering Of a Legend

FOR FOLKS who haven't bothered examining the difference between imperialism and rheumatism, the capitalist press has a standard gimmick with which it tries to sell the idea that the Russians are aggressors. They know that people remember how Hitler proceeded to carve up Europe step by step. So, for a nickel or even less you can buy at least one paper a day which offers a "Timetable of Russian Aggression."

They say—if we let them take Korea now it will be Formosa next.

In the New York Herald Tribune last Sunday, Fitzhugh Turner gives his version of the "Timetable." It includes: Formosa, Indo-China, Burma, Malaya, Hong Kong.

Formosa is a Chinese island, just as the Florida keys are part of the U. S. A. The only difference is that Formosa has been Chinese longer than Florida's keys have been American. The Cairo conference made a solemn pledge that Formosa would be returned to the Chinese people—it had been grabbed by the Japanese.

Who has Formosa now? Have the Russians grabbed it by any chance? The U. S. 7th Fleet has taken over Formosa. And it's against the open aggression proclaimed by President Truman that the Chinese People's Republic says it will return Formosa to China.

WHO'S TRYING to grab off Indo-China? The French have been trying since 1867. And since the end of the war against Japan they have been waging a colonial war against the Republic of Viet Nam.

Any Russians around there? No more than in Formosa. But President Truman has announced that he is taking over France's military colonial obligations there.

In Burma, too, no Russians in sight—only Burmese who believe in Burma for the people of Burma and have already liberated half their country from the stooges of British imperialism.

Who's taking over Iran? Southern Iran has been taken over by the British oil monopoly which extracts more profits from that concession than the people of Iran spend for their entire national budget. Northern Iran's oil has been taken over by U. S. oil firms.

Malaya is in the throes of a struggle by its people to take control of their own land. And Hong Kong is as Chinese as New York is American.

Sure, the Soviet Union has inspired the people of the colonies—by not interfering in the internal affairs of other peoples. The Asian people saw what the Soviet government did in Soviet Asia. The illiterate, starving people of Iran, deprived of land and bread can look across the border to Soviet Azerbaijan. What do they see? Land for the peasants, work for the workers under the best trade union conditions, education for all, illiteracy wiped out.

TO THE PEOPLE of Asia and Africa and the colonial world as a whole, Stalin is as well known as George Washington is known in this country. Stalin is known as the man who made this classic statement in 1927:

"Formerly it was the 'accepted idea' that from time immemorial the world has been divided into inferior and superior races, into blacks and whites, that the former are incapable of assimilating civilization and are doomed to be objects of exploitation, and that the latter are the only exponents of civilization, whose mission is to exploit the former. Now this legend must be regarded as shattered to pieces and rejected."

How was it shattered? In the Soviet Union, formerly oppressed, undeveloped nations, like the Uzbeks, the Kazakhs, the Kirghis, and many other colored peoples who had been tyrannized by the Tsars, won freedom and equality under the Soviet government.

And furthermore, the legend was shattered by the rising national anti-imperialist movement in China and throughout the colonial world, led by workers—and their Communist Parties.

After the victory of the Chinese revolution, after the power of the feudal landlords and foreign rulers was broken in that enormous land—do the imperialists think they can hold back the tide of independence in Asia and Africa and Latin America?

VIRGIL

By Len Kleis



Letters from Readers

The Small Of Fascism

Milton, Mass.

Editor, Daily Worker: Recently I received a letter from the World Federation of Trade Unions. They had misspelled my first name and spelled the name of the town I live in with a "W" instead of an "M." The postal clerk who received the letter marked on it, "Try FBI, Boston, Mass." From there the letter was sent direct to my home.

Thank you, "Mr. Hoover!" But don't you think that this has a smell of fascism?

UNIONIST.

Urges Wires to Save Negro Frameup Victims

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Martinsville Seven scheduled to die July 28, and Aug. 4, must be saved. Willie McGee must be saved from death on July 27.

President Truman and the governors of Virginia and Mississippi should be wired. They must not legally lynch Willie McGee. Look here, Truman and other warmakers: Willie McGee fought in World War II and we say he must not die.

HARLEM VET.

Press Roundup

THE JOURNAL - AMERICAN mad dog says that the "arbitrary judgment" of any member of the U. S. Army should be enough to place an American "Communist" or "fellow-traveller" in a "concentration camp." This would be unconstitutional, Westbrook Pegler admits, but the government has "mocked the Constitution" before, so why not once more?

THE MIRROR's Victor Riesel says the FBI is all set to "swoop down on and arrest half a million comrades within a few hours." Why not five million? There'll be that many Americans who speak up for outlawing the A-bomb. And Walter Winchell, who for four years has been working for a third World War, writes a column boasting: See, I told you there'd be a war. That makes Hitler a brilliant prophet, too.

THE NEWS says American boys should keep on dying in Korea rather than see their government let the rightful representatives of China in the UN.

THE POST's Robert S. Allen reports a "sinister" event. Thirty-six hours after Truman decided to grab Formosa—which is part of China—the Chinese People's Republic knew of it. The seizure of Formosa isn't sinister, of course. . . . Marquis Childs says that if only Congress would spend more money on lying propaganda, fewer Americans would sign the World Peace Appeal. Right now there isn't a

spot where radio, press, television or newsreel don't pursue Americans with their frenzied fiction. But still—the people sign for peace.

THE COMPASS' Max Werner says the MacArthur defense line has "disappeared" in Korea. . . . I. F. Stone raps Communists for criticizing Henry Wallace, endorsement of the war on Korea, and talks of their "rich and juicy sectarian idiocy." That's quite a thunderbolt from one who wrote that it was so urgent to back up the Truman-UN policy on Korea that to place the war guilt was just "demagoguery." It's nice to note that Mr. Stone, without withdrawing those words, has since in effect, repudiated them. Maybe he'll also reflect on his amoral view that Wallace ought to have backed the Korea war because it would be a "political mistake" if he had echoed the "Communist line."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE's Walter Lippmann says it is "an over-riding American interest to keep the war in Korea localized."

THE TIMES plays God, resurrects the shattered army of Syngman Rhee (on paper) and says this proves Rhee's regime is not the "morass of corruption" that nasty people have said it is. Presumably, this miraculous revival has washed all Rhee's sins away. Now if the Times can only convince the Korean people.

— R. F.

World of Labor

By George Morris

Potofsky Is Too Busy With Korea Affairs

DID YOU EVER look into a steam laundry? Ever look into it when the thermometer outside hits 90 or 95? You must actually see the men and women working around the steaming revolving drums or in the ironing department to appreciate what health-killing work most of the 20,000 members of ACW's New York Laundry Joint Board must do for a "living."

When confronted with a description of what the members have to take every working day, the high-paid machine men of the Laundry Joint Board, sitting in their swivel chairs take it philosophically. "Not much you can do about it, no kind of work is pleasure, such is life."

Do laundry workers earn at least the AVERAGE weekly earnings of workers in other industries? The Department of Labor of the State of New York has just come up with the results of its survey of Laundry wages. It reveals that:

"Laundry workers (inside and outside) in New York State earn an average of 88 cents an hour. . . . The typical laundry worker averages \$35.26 a week; women average \$31.97. New York City workers average \$33.08."

THE EARNINGS actually run only about 60 percent of what New York workers generally average. What can a family do with \$33 a week these days? Has president Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers or his joint board manager, Louis Simon, ever really wondered how their members do it?

The miserable conditions of work and the low wages explain why the bulk of the workers in the laundries are Negro and women. The white workers, more likely to get hired in other fields, quit at the first opportunity. The Negroes, whose opportunities are limited, are stuck.

The employers take advantage of the situation to display more than average arrogance towards their employees. They take care to keep the Negroes as much as possible in the lowest paid or least agreeable jobs, and reserve the few higher paid categories, like drivers, to whites only.

That is to be expected from the employers. But the union's officialdom isn't much better. The official policy is to cooperate with the employers to maintain things as they are. The attitude seems to be that Negroes or others who take laundry work don't deserve more wages.

AT THIS VERY moment as inside laundry workers are sweating for 75 to 80 cents an hour, ACW president Potofsky is entirely absorbed with Korea as a member of a committee now working to tie the whole labor movement to the war chariot. He is more interested in saving the miserable fascist Syngman Rhee's puppet clique 7,000 miles away than in getting a few cents more an hour for members who work at starvation wages in New York City.

The ACW's officialdom was recently seized by jitters when the employees of the largest laundry, Cascade, responded to a strike call of District 50, United Mine Workers. The workers actually tied up the company for a week until an army of police and the ACW's business agents mobilized enough scabs. As a "democratic" gesture to the revolting members, an election was suddenly ordered in all the locals.

The idea was to tell the members, "See, we have confidence in you." But how was it done? Simon blitzed through the voting within several days to give opposition forces neither time to organize and advance candidates nor time for the members to raise and discuss the real issues—like the low wages. In most locals the elections was only a rubber stamping of machine hacks. But, significantly, in a couple of locals where some campaigning was possible and the real issues were raised, anti-machine candidates won.

The laundry workers were once hamstrung by an AFL organization that was much like the ACW is today. They built an honest leadership from their own midst, drove out the bureaucrats and launched an organizing drive that placed the industry under a contract. But in affiliating with the ACW, unfortunately, many of the workers relaxed their vigilance and permitted the parent organization to impose a bureaucracy over them.

The contemptuous attitude toward the laundry workers will continue so long as the machine of payroll is unchallenged by an organized and articulate rank and file movement. It is time such a movement was under way.

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates Editor
Milton Howard Associate Editor
Alan Max Managing Editor
Rob F. Hall Washington Editor
Philip Bari General Manager

Daily Worker, New York, Wednesday, July 19, 1950

The Facts on Nehru's Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

more American boys to die fighting their way back to the 38th parallel.

The New York Compass supports Nehru's proposal. But, like the extreme right in the country, it demands the prosecution of a war to the finish against the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

Of course there should be no illusions about why Nehru took this "peaceable initiative." The people of India opposed Nehru's support for the military invasion of Korea by U. S. troops. The people of India are aware of the terrible danger to their own existence in the invasion of Asia by Wall Street imperialism.

For the American people the lessons are plain. American lives are being sacrificed by ruthless men who say NO, NO, NO to any and all proposals to mediate, conciliate, or even talk about peace in Korea.

Americans supported the charter of the United Nations as adopted at San Francisco. Now they can see who is trampling on that charter. Now they can see that Herbert Hoover's views have prevailed. The State Department converted UN into a military alliance against the people's democracies—like Korea—and against the Soviet Union.

As the facts about the Nehru-Stalin-Truman statements become known, the peace forces in this country can press forward the fight to reunite the United Nations. Now as never before the people must demand that the People's Republic of China be admitted to UN. Let the Security Council work for peace in Korea, and not act as a cover for U. S. military aggression in Korea.

Korea for the Korean people is a principle which we uphold just as we believe in America for the American people and not for Wall Street. Love of America means defense of the lives of American boys. It demands withdrawal of U. S. troops from Korea. Wall Street's ambitions in Asia are not worth the life of a single American. Peace is an American interest. The rejection of the Nehru proposal is a betrayal of America.

Hobbs Concentration Camp Bill

PASSAGE BY THE HOUSE of the Hobbs concentration camp bill for "undeportable" non-citizen "subversives" is the first step to scrapping the right of habeas corpus and bail. It is also a move to set a concentration camp precedent in America for all Americans who may not conform to the prescribed thought-control pattern.

As Rep. Marcantonio told the House, six previous Congresses had rejected the bill because of its crass violation of the most elementary constitutional rights. Rep. Emanuel Celler, chairman of the Judiciary Committee that recommended it, led the fight against it, and denounced it as a measure for a "Devil's Island."

But the Constitution is the last thing to come to the minds of most Congressmen these days who are hell-bent on emulating Hitler.

Their immediate targets are Harry Bridges and hundreds of Communists or other progressives whom the Department of Justice is trying to deport or jail. And the bill goes far beyond this objective.

It would hold indefinitely in confinement ANY non-citizen slated for deportation whose country of origin will not accept him; it would forcibly deport a non-citizen to ANY country that is willing to accept him, even if it is a fascist country that would execute him upon landing; it would hold without bail anyone arrested on charges of being an "undesirable alien"; it would deprive concentration camp inmates of a right to take court action to determine the legality of the charge.

A finger need only be pointed at a non-citizen to subject him to Dixiecrat Rep. Sam Hobbs' concentration camp and possibly life imprisonment without trial.

The bill now goes to the Senate. There is great danger that it will be railroaded and sent to the President before Americans even know what is happening.

This fascist measure must be stopped as it was stopped before. Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas, and Senator Pat McCarran of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and your own Senators should hear from you without delay.

PIECE BY PIECE

—By Ellis



Washington Judge Backs Jimcrow 'By Implication'

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The ruling of Municipal Court Judge Frank Myers last Tuesday, that Washington restaurants may legally refuse to serve Negro patrons, was denounced here by the District of Columbia committee of the Communist Party.

Myers held that while the 1873 anti-segregation ordinance had never been stricken from the books by action of Congress, it had been "repealed by implication."

The statement of the Communist Party follows:

"Judge Myers' decision shatters the myth that opportunities for the Negro people have been increasing since the Civil War ended chattel slavery. In 1873, a District of Columbia municipal council adopted an ordinance outlawing segregation in restaurants and other public places. In 1950 a municipal judge declares that the ordinance has been repealed 'by implication,' and that jimcrow has become sacred, 'by implication.'"

The American College dictionary defines "implication" as follows: "something . . . naturally to be inferred without being expressly stated."

THE "IMPLICATIONS" of Judge Myers' decision ought to be "expressly stated" for all citizens of the District of Columbia to read.

First implication: A Negro has no rights which a jimcrow restaurant owner is bound to respect. The principle contained in the US Supreme Court decision condemning segregation in railroad dining cars need not be applied in the District of Columbia, the national capital. Jimcrow establishments may continue "legally" to treat Negro Americans as second class citizens and inferiors.

"Second implication: If there is no legal or constitutional provisions which can be counted on to protect the Negro people in the national capital from the inconveniences, annoyances, humiliations and insults of jimcrow, then there is obviously no hope that existing laws will be applied to protect Negroes from police brutality, frame-ups, third degree and unjust imprisonment.

"THIRD IMPLICATION—If the courts exercise their power to prevent rather than advance improvement of conditions for the Negro people, the outlook is for continued jimcrow schools, recreation facilities, hospitals, restricted neighborhoods and restricted opportunities for Negro youth.

"Fourth implication: The Myers decision, coming so soon two hours before the Senate

vote aimed at killing proposed FEPC legislation, suggests that neither blow against the Negro people was accidental. The two together comprise a pattern, a foul racist pattern of white supremacy which says to the Negro people: "You shall not eat in the same restaurants in Washington with white people. You shall not receive employment in skilled jobs or professional positions if whites are available for these posts, and you can be barred from any job merely because your skin is dark. There will be no law in the nation to protect your livelihood and no law in the District of Columbia to save you from the degradation of jimcrow."

"FIFTH IMPLICATION:

The Truman administration, having launched an aggressive war against the colored peoples of Asia, can find neither the time nor the will to protect the civil

rights of the colored peoples at home.

"The racists, like Senators Eastland and Russell, who are whooping it up for mass murder of Koreans, are also whooping it up for the complete suppression of the Negro people and of all white progressives who support the Negro people in their fight for equal rights. It is the Eastlands and Russells who are driving for enactment of the Mundt-Nixon police state bill.

"President Truman's aides in the Senate can call night sessions and push the FEPC bill through despite the filibusters, if they really want FEPC. And President Truman can, by executive order, end jimcrow in the District of Columbia, overnight—if he really wants to.

"Sixth implication: It is clear that equality in Washington, and throughout the nation, will not be handed to the Negro people

(Continued on Page 8)

THEIR FUTURE IS ASSURED



NURSERIES IN 27 CITIES and provinces of New China have been increased by 300 percent. There are now 20,000,000 children studying in 600,000 primary schools. These two youngsters are shown in a playground of the Chienan elementary school.

CTAL Denounce U. S. Gov't Intervention in Korea

By A. B. Magil

MEXICO CITY, July 18.—The Confederation of Latin-American Workers (CTAL) has denounced the American war adventure against Korea, in a cable signed by its president Vicente Lombardo Toledano and addressed to Louis Saillant general secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The cable reads:

"In face of the crisis provoked by the events in Korea, the Latin-American working class confirms its democratic and anti-imperialist position. The trade union conference in Peking (the WFTU conference last December) substantiated the striving for unity and freedom of all the Korean people, who wish to see their country emancipated and establish a truly democratic regime. The colonial adventure of the Yankee government profoundly offends the national independence sentiments of the semi-colonial peoples of all continents. We request that the WFTU make known to the world working class that the Latin-American peoples, who are thoroughly acquainted with Yankee imperialism, remain faithful to the cause of world peace."

The Partido Popular (Popular Party), progressive political organization headed by Lombardo Toledano, has issued a statement pointing out that Washington's action in Korea is contrary to the principles of the United Nations and that the UN Security Council resolution is illegal.

"Mexico," says the statement, "must be all the more concerned with the principle of the independence of peoples since . . . our country continues being the object of discrimination and insult on the part of the same foreign powers that pose as the defenders of liberty and democracy everywhere."

The July 1 issue of the daily paper El Popular, semi-official organ of the Partido Popular, carries a two-line eight-column headline on the front page which reads: "The Intervention of the United States in Korea Recalls the Invasion of Vera Cruz." The story deals with David Lawrence's column in the New York Herald Tribune in which he compares the Korean adventure to the American attack on Vera Cruz April 21, 1914—a reference which every Mexican associates with one of the worst crimes of Wall Street imperialism.

Acting Secretary of Foreign Relations Manuel Tello has issued a formal statement accepting the Security Council resolution, but mentioning no specific aid by Mexico to the Wall Street war against the peoples of Asia.

Georgia Won't Let Guardsmen Quit the Ranks

ATLANTA, July 18.—The Georgia National Guard froze its ranks yesterday because of the "alarming" rate of discharges sought since the war on Korea.

State Adjutant Gen. Ernest Vandiver, Jr., issued the order with the approval of Gov. Herman Talmadge and National Guard officials in Washington.

The order rules out further discharges or relief from duty for all members of the Guard unless they enlist in active services, become physically unfit or their status is changed.

"Since the beginning of the present crisis, this office has received a tremendous influx of requests for discharges and resignations," Vandiver said in a letter to all unit commanders.

WORLD OF LABOR (the column by George McGovern, labor editor, appears every day in the Daily Worker).

LONDON HOSPITAL AIDES SIGN WORLD PEACE APPEAL

LONDON, July 18 (ALN).—The domestic staff of Queen Mary's hospital, the main artificial limb center in England, has signed the Stockholm peace pledge calling for an international agreement to outlaw atomic warfare.

The staff members said: "From our everyday experiences at this hospital we see a little of what two terrible world wars have cost us. There is no more pathetic sight than that of our limbless menfolk whose lives once held out so much promise being wheeled around in hospital chairs like helpless children waiting for artificial limbs to be fitted."

These men are some of the victims of what were two non-atomic wars, they said, adding: "We just can't grasp the horrors that an atom war would bring."

An appeal was made to other hospital workers whose "everyday work is concerned with saving human life and stopping pain and suffering" to sign the peace petition "so that we can prevent a war more horrible than the last, so that we can continue to live in peace and help our fellow human beings."

Compare War on Korea to Franco's Attack

PRAGUE, July 18.—Rude Pravo marked the 14th anniversary of the start of the Spanish civil war today by comparing it with the fighting in Korea.

"At the time we are recalling the 14th anniversary of the assault against Spain by the German and Italian fascists, we are witnessing the new imperialist intervention," the newspaper said.

"Like their Nazi and Fascist forerunners, the American imperialists are attempting to enslave the freedom-loving people of a foreign country and make its homeland a base for further aggression."

Czech Peace Group Hits Jailings in U. S.

The Czechoslovak Committee of the Defenders of Peace has protested the imprisonment of progressive Americans, especially author Howard Fast and Dr. Edward Barsky, persecuted for their sympathies with anti-fascist Spain.

"Our protest is the protest of all progressive Czechoslovak citizens who see in these attacks fascist moves by new warmongers to silence the defenders of peace," said the committee.

Stalin

(Continued from Page 2) which the welfare of humanity depends.

"Accept, your excellency, assurances of my highest respect."

Stalin's reply to Nehru's message:

"His excellency, the prime minister of the Republic of India, Mr. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: I welcome your peaceable initiative. I fully share your point of view as regards the expediency of the peaceful regulation of the Korean question through the Security Council with the obligatory participation of the representatives of the five great powers, including the People's Government of China. I believe that for a speedy settlement of the Korean question it would be expedient to hear in the Security Council representatives of the Korean people. Respectfully, J. V. Stalin, prime minister of the Soviet Union."

Nehru's July 16 message to Stalin:

"His excellency, prime minister of the Soviet Union, J. V. Stalin. 'I am most grateful for your excellency's prompt and encouraging reply. I am forthwith contacting the other governments concerned and hope I shall soon be able again to address your excellency.'

"Respectfully, Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India."

Pravda devoted four columns of its front page today to the text of messages between Stalin and Nehru. The newspaper did not comment. It also carried reports of mass meetings on the Stockholm anti-atom bomb resolutions.

Pravda's New York correspondent cabled long dispatches attacking UN secretary-general Trygve Lie as "a servant of the American aggression."

cess and tapping all wires.

"Such is the atmosphere of the United Nations secretariat," he added. "Such is the policy of Trygve Lie, obedient servant of American imperialism."

Last night British Ambassador Sir David Kelly met with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Judge

(Continued from Page 7) by the Truman Administration, by Congress as it is now constituted, nor by judges appointed by President Truman. Equality of opportunity and civil rights will be won only by a united struggle of the Negro people and white progressives, in a drive which aims at all democratic goals. This is a struggle for democracy and peace, a struggle against the white sum-makers, premacists, fascist and war-mak-ers.

"These are the 'implications' of Municipal Judge Myers' jim-crow decision."

O'Dwyer

(Continued from Page 5) The Austin-Wicks bill bars discrimination in any type of public-assisted housing.

Nonetheless, because of the disunity created by the betrayal of Social Democrats, precious months were lost. The U. S. Supreme Court, in line with its many recent reactionary decisions, upheld the New York courts and Metropolitan's jimcrow.

Honest elements in the various organizations were deeply disturbed and pressed now for action by the City Council. All joined together with one voice to demand action by the City Council. The Democrats were on the spot. Failure to pass the bill, thus belatedly introduced, would have exposed them in a critical election year. They remembered the 1949 elections, and the tremendous vote polled by Benjamin J. Davis and by Vito Marcantonio in the key Harlem Assembly Districts. It was in this situation that the Mayor rushed to the aid of his Democratic henchmen and Metropolitan Life, by promising an "investigation."

The Mayor's maneuver, however, has placed him, in turn, squarely on the spot. No longer can he claim that he has no power or responsibility in ending jimcrow in Stuyvesant Town. Not only is there a vital election, with the Negro people showing great militancy and growing disillusionment with both parties, but the attack of American imperialism on the Korean people and the colonial peoples the world over have deepened all these trends.

Stuyvesant Town is the most hateful symbol of the vicious system of segregation which exists in New York City. Continuation of jimcrow in the heart of the nation's most progressive city cannot and will not be tolerated. The ap-

pointment of a phony committee to conduct a sham investigation and to come up with an empty declaration must be watched.

The drive of Metropolitan Life to undermine the foundation for this whole fight—the tenants themselves—must be defeated. The demand must be raised for an immediate ending of jimcrow in Stuyvesant Town by the Mayor, and, for guaranteeing this through the immediate reintroduction, strengthening and passage of the Isaacs Bill.

A flood of wires, letters, and delegations to the Mayor and to the City Council is vital if present stage of the battle in Stuyvesant Town—the showdown stage—is to be won.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

THE PEACE MOVEMENT will be discussed by Joseph Starobin at the Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave. 8:15 p.m. Sub. \$1.00.

JAMES JACKSON will speak on The Fight for a Democratic South at the Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave. 8 p.m. Sub. 40c for LYL members; 50c general.

TURNING POINTS in Negro History will be discussed by Dr. Herbert Aptheker at the Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave. 8:15 p.m. Sub. \$1.00.

Coming

"TWO ANONYMOUS LETTERS," the stirring Italian anti-fascist film of the resistance movement in Italy during the German occupation, in the glorious tradition of "Open City" is being presented this Saturday and Sunday evening at the cool and breezy 3200 Coney Island Ave. (1 block from boardwalk). Added attraction: "Hymn of Nations"—featuring Arturo Toscanini and tenor soloist Jan Peerce. A social with dancing and refreshments will continue throughout the evening in the Rose Room. Auspices: Brighton Film Circle and Brooklyn YPA. Date: Saturday and Sunday evenings, July 21 and 22. Time: Two showings each night, 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. Place: 3200 Coney Island Ave. in Brighton Beach (1 block from boardwalk). Donation 83c plus tax.

AS WE SEE IT, a column by Robert F. Hall, Washington correspondent, appears Mondays and Wednesdays in the Daily Worker.

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DETROIT CITY COUNCIL BANS ANTI-WAR PRESS

Special to the Daily Worker

DETROIT, July 18.—The Detroit City Council passed a resolution today to ban the sale of newspapers and the distribution of leaflets opposing the government's policy on Korea. William Allan, Daily Worker reporter, rose from the press table to point out that freedom of the press is at issue. The Daily Worker and the Michigan Worker had been mentioned as newspapers that would be banned.

The Council refused to allow him to speak, but he continued to speak until he was escorted from the chamber by cops. The newspapermen there followed him

out immediately, and Allan said that if he couldn't get a chance to speak in the Council he would file for the vacancy in the City Council and run.

Allan challenged the introducer of the resolution, Councilman Charles Oakman, to test his resolution in front of the City Hall steps, where Allan would offer him a Daily Worker for sale. Oakman did not reply.

A number of labor representatives attended the City Council meeting, but did not get a chance to speak. Ann Shore, secretary of the Detroit CRC, was also denied the right to speak.

Blasts U.S. Gov't Intervention in Indo-China

HONG KONG, July 18.—Ho Chi-minh, president of the Viet Name People's Republic, charged today that the United States government was trying to oust the French government from Indo-China in order to take over the country itself, according to a Peking broadcast.

Ho said America was dumping its goods into Indo-China in order to curb internal development there.

"We must oppose American intervention in our internal affairs," he added. "We must clearly expose their aggressive plans."

He also said that French colonialism still was Indo-China's No. 1 enemy and must be overthrown.

Hungarians to Send Hospital Unit to Korea

BUDAPEST, Hungary, July 18.—The Hungarian Partisans of Peace have called for contributions to send a fully equipped field hospital to Korea.

Dutch Shun Bid to Send Ground Troops

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, July 18 (UP).—The government has decided to inform the United Nations that it is unable to send ground troops to Korea informed quarters said today.

Koreans Donate Savings for Arms

LONDON, July 18.—Moscow Radio said today Koreans were donating their savings to buying tanks, planes and ships for their forces fighting the U.S. invaders.

BRAZIL BILL ASKS JAIL FOR JIMCROW PRACTICES

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 18.—The refusal of a Sao Paulo hotel to give a room to the noted American Negro dancer, Katherine Dunham, was assailed in the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies today as an "imitation of Chicago."

The jimcrowing of Miss Dunham is the most recent in a series of such actions. Joe Louis, ex-world heavyweight champion and Marion Anderson, noted singer, were recent targets of the racist ban in Brazil.

A bill was introduced today in the Chamber of Deputies making such jimcrow practices illegal.

The bill, introduced by Deputy Aronso Arnos with the support of

the Brazilian socialist, Gilberto Freyre, would make owners of hotels, stores, barber shops, etc., and the heads of schools and other public services liable to fines and imprisonment if convicted of discrimination.

CORRECTION

A photograph of the Women's Peace Delegation appearing in the Daily Worker, Friday, July 14, on page 3, incorrectly called Muriel Draper, chairman of the delegation. Miss Draper was one of many women from peace, national and civic groups, women's organizations, trade unions and housewives who visited Trygve Lie at the United Nations.

Sen. Flanders Impressed by Peace Petition

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Sen.

Ralph Flanders (R-Vt) considers the Stockholm peace drive a "lost battle" for the United States in the cold war. Addressing the Senate today, Flanders said the circulation of the peace petition was "a serious and effective offensive on the battlefield of ideas."

But it was clear that the Vermont Republican was impressed not at the sincere desire for peace reflected in the drive. He chose to regard the movement as merely a propaganda trick by the USSR. He expressed the wish that the U.S. should devise equally "ingenious tricks."

After quoting the text of the Stockholm petition, Flanders asked:

"Now why should not such a manifesto appeal to people all over the world and why should not millions and millions of people attach their signatures to it?"

"The Russians know how to devise a good idea, spread it broadcast and make it effective. We don't," said Flanders. "As a result millions of people... are led to class Russia as a peace-loving country and the U.S. becomes more firmly settled than ever in the popular mind as being the world's warmonger."

Referring to the petition proposal for the establishment of strict international controls to enforce the outlawing of atomic weapons, Flanders exclaimed, "Isn't this an acceptance of the United Nations plan?"

Since no one rose to explain that the Baruch plan (often called the UN plan) certainly did not outlaw atomic weapons, Flanders plunged on with his speech:

"Mr. President, let us take them up. Let us take them up. Let us take them up. Is that exactly what we have been asking for? Talk about folly—how can we have the folly to allow these millions of signatures to be attached to a petition for doing what we have been trying to persuade the Russians to do from the start of our negotiations over use of the atomic bomb? What is the matter with us?"

"It is not too late for the State Department, by worldwide broadcast and direct diplomatic action, to take Russia up on her new and our old proposal for the control of the A-bomb."

Flanders' plea to the State Department obviously will go unheeded. The State Department knows what apparently Flanders does not—that the Truman administration is opposed to an international agreement to outlaw atomic weapons and set up controls to enforce it. That's why the Truman administration has not "taken them up" on the challenge of the Stockholm petition. A few million more signatures may change their minds.

Why doesn't Sen. Flanders sign the petition?

Lift Ban on 'Trib' Reporter

The ouster of Marguerite Higgins, New York Herald Tribune correspondent, from Korea was rescinded by Gen. MacArthur yesterday, one day after it was ordered by his aides. MacArthur said that the ban on women correspondents in Korea had been lifted.

CORRECTION

In a Washington dispatch by Rob F. Hall in Tuesday's Daily Worker, a typographical error incorrectly conveyed the impression that Ecuador supported the seating of the Chinese People's Government in the UN Security Council. Countries favoring the seating of Peking are the USSR, Britain, India, Yugoslavia and Norway. Governments opposed are the U.S., France, Cuba, Egypt and Ecuador.

Jersey Progressives Flay War on Korea

NEWARK, July 18.—In a resounding 65 to 0 vote, with one absence, the state committee of the New Jersey Progressive Party last night endorsed the declaration of its na-

tional committee that U.S. government actions against Korea and Formosa are "not in the interest of the American people," and "not in the interest of world peace."

The state committee's stand followed by two days Henry Wallace's desertion of the Progressive Party's forthright peace position.

Action by the New Jersey organization was taken on a report by James Imbrie, chairman of the state Progressive Party, who has always been very close to Wallace.

It was Imbrie who, placing principle ahead of personal consideration, made the motion in a Progressive national committee meeting to adopt the declaration repudiated by Wallace.

At the same time the state committee was hearing Imbrie's report Mrs. Katherine Van Orden, state vice chairman of the party and its candidate for Congress in the 12th District, issued a ringing call in a radio address for pulling U. S. soldiers out of Korean slaughter.

Charging that the constitution

Ted Tinsley Says appears Tuesday and Thursday and in the weekend Worker.

of the United States and the United Nations Charter had been violated, Mrs. Van Orden called on American mothers to insist that GIs withdraw from Korea.

Mrs. Van Orden is a war wife and mother. Both her husband and her son served in World War II.

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Work of Soviet Documentary Cameramen

Concluding Section of an Article on The Development of Non-Fiction Movies

By I. Kopalin

More than 150 cameramen incessantly on all the fronts of the Soviet people's struggle and victory for the freedom and independence of their homeland. Daily, hourly, they recorded all the stages of the great historic battle. Their newsreels were alive with the hot breath of fierce fighting. Very often the cameramen would set aside his camera and take up a gun to help smash the enemy. The presence of the cameramen in an army unit or a partisan detachment was an inspiration to the men. Many a time, before going into the attack, the commander would say to his soldiers: "Remember, we have a cameraman with us. We will tell the whole country, the whole world, how we fought. Comrade Stalin himself will see it on the screen."

After the victorious culmination of the Great Patriotic War, documentary film workers were faced with the task of utilizing the experience accumulated during the war for the creation of new documentary productions reflecting the heroic labor of the Soviet people in rehabilitating the war damaged economy and fulfilling the tasks of the postwar Stalin Five Year Plan.

Since the war documentary cinematography has produced a number of major films. These, devoted for the most part to the life of the Soviet Republics, were filmed by different cameramen and give a faithful and interesting portrayal of the life, customs, economy and culture of the Union Republics.

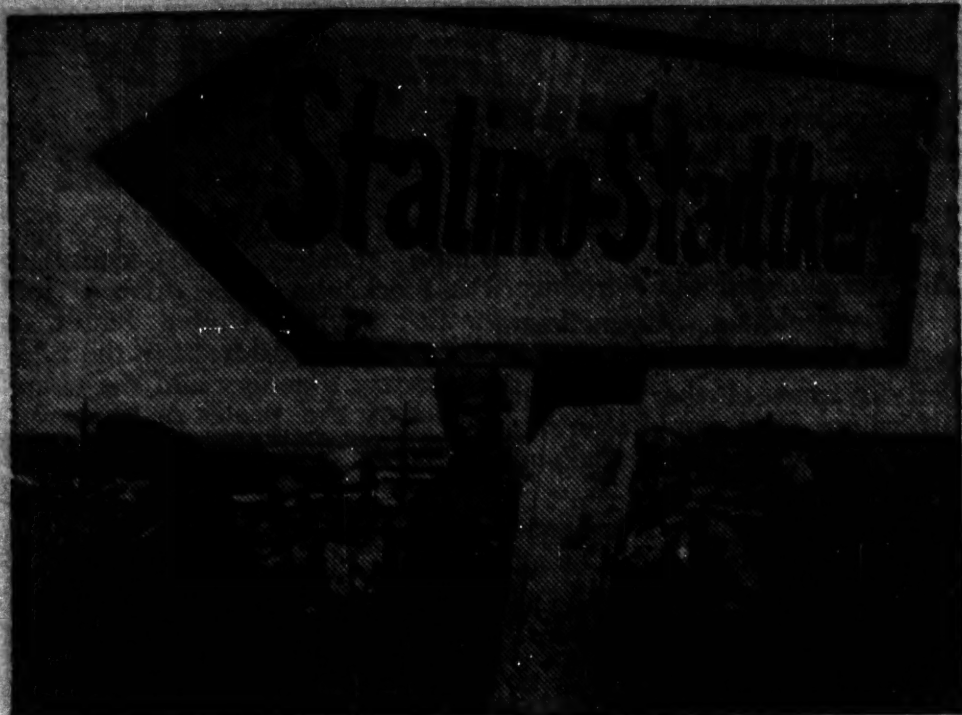
The documentary may well be considered a pioneer in the suc-

cessful use of color. Victory Parade, May First, The Youth Of Our Country show that Soviet cameramen have brilliantly mastered color filming. As is known, these pictures not only had successful runs in the Soviet Union and abroad, but also won first place at international festivals.

The Central Studio has released twelve full length documentaries, six of them in color. These include The Soil Regenerated, Summer Sports, Czechoslovakia, The New Germany, The Five-Year Plan In Four Years, Soviet Kazakhstan and others.

The work of depicting important current events in the Soviet Union has necessitated the creation of new genres for the documentary film, genres that did not exist in Russian pre-revolutionary cinematography and which do not exist to this day in capitalist countries.

These may be classified as follows: the historical-biographical documentary—Lenin, Sergei Kirow, Mayakovsky, Our Gorky, Belinsky, Pushkin and others the expeditionary film—At The North Pole, The Chelyuskinites, In the Sands Of the Kara-Kum Deserts, The Sedovites and others; the documentary film portrait—films about candidates for Deputy to the Supreme Soviets, leading Stakhanovites and innovators in industry; and public Republics and the Peoples Democratic films—films about the Soviet races. Mention should also be made of the special genre of historical documentary, for which E. Shub laid the foundations in his productions Fall Of the Romanov Dynasty, Russia of Nikolai II and Lev



A shot from The Ukraine In Flames, a notable Soviet documentary of the war.

Tolstoy, and The Great Patch. And last there is the poetical documentary which may be called a poem of facts. This type of film includes Three Songs About Lenin, Lullaby, Aviomarch and others.

In speaking of the various genres and creative methods of the documentary film, one cannot help recalling the estimation of Soviet documentary films given by Henri Barbusse: "These films, whether pictorial or emotional, all go to form an amazing whole, which, like several bright rays of light, elucidates the history of the new Soviet world." He said that the Soviet masters of the newsreel were simultaneously "creative workers, chroniclers, playwrights and historians."

The Central Studio of Documentary Films (holder of the Order of the Red Banner), in Moscow, is the chief base for the production of this type of picture. The best film directors and cameramen are concentrated at this studio. It possesses the most modern equipment. The scale of its work may be judged from the fact that it is equipped with over 200 filming apparatuses.

The Studio's yearly production plan calls for the release of 14-15 full length films, 20-25 short-reel films and special issues, 60 numbers of the film-journal "News of the Day," 12 numbers of "Pioneria," a film-journal for children, 12 numbers of the film-journal "Soviet Sport," and 25-30 numbers of the film-journal "The USSR Today."

The Studio's Art-Council, which consists of literary men, film directors and cameramen, is the consultative organ for all questions connected with creative work.

The film-chronicle department is the most important one at the Studio. It conducts special filmings, compiles, works up, and keeps on file film-material of historical value (the most important political events; speeches by the leaders and outstanding figures of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet state, as well as of foreign state and public figures; films of the first Five-Year Plans; and lastly, the invaluable films of the Great Patriotic War). The Academia Council of the chronicle department, made up of historians and cinema-experts, works out production plans and methods of storing negatives; it also approves filming plans, etc.

The Central Studio is only a small part of the ramified system of documentary cinematography in the Soviet Union. Every Union republic, without exception, has a newsreel studio or sector. Twenty three newsreel studios are now functioning in the USSR. Exclusive of those employed in the Central Studio, there are 220 film directors and cameramen employed in the documentary cinematography network. Throughout the vast territory of the great Soviet Union, filming goes on daily for pictures and film-journals. Numerous correspondents cover the largest industrial and cultural centers of the country, the new construction sites, state farms, collective farms, etc. Even in the most remote parts of the country, where there are no studios, these correspondents, who are also cam-

own language. These films, which reflect the life of the various republics, territories, regions and large centers, are a powerful factor in the development of national culture, and an effective means of propaganda and enlightenment in the building of Communism. The principles of the Leninist-Stalinist national policy find particularly vivid expression in the attention that the Bolshevik Party devotes to documentary and newsreel filming in the Union and Autonomous National Republics. Twenty-nine different film-journals come out in the Soviet Union. In 1949 alone, 1,076 issues of film-journals were released by various newsreel studios.

Today, when a wave of malicious slander has been raised by the imperialist camp against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies; when the American and British warmongers are mobilizing all their forces and means, including the cinema, for their own misanthropic aims, we are confronted by the great and noble task of creating truthful, vivid, highly artistic documentary films revealing Soviet actuality, and thus, by means of the language of facts, counteracting the fomenters of a new war and exposing their nefarious schemes.

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RADIO

MORNING

8:00-WOR-Harry Hennessy
WJZ-Breakfast Club
WCB-This Is New York
9:30-WOR-Food-Alfred W. McCann
WJZ-Breakfast Club
WNYC-Masterwork Hour
WNBC-Big Crosby Records
WQXR-Piano Personalities
9:45-WQXR-Minus Goes A-Shopping
WQXR-Composers' Variations
10:00-WNBC-Welcome Travelers
WOR-Henry Gladstone
WJZ-My True Story
WCB-Bing Crosby Show
WQXR-Morning Melodies
10:15-WOR-Martha Deane Program
WCB-Artist's Godfrey Show
10:30-WNBC-Double or Nothing
WJZ-Betty Crocker Magazine
WNYC-Health Talk
10:45-WJZ-News
11:00-WOR-News
WJZ-Musicals
WQXR-News, Alma Detlinger
WNBC-We Love and Learn
WNYC-Headlines in Chemistry
11:15-WNBC-Report from Pentagon
WOR-Rudy Vallee Show
11:30-WNBC-Jack Carter
WJZ-Quiz Show
WQXR-Grand Slam
WCB-Along the Danube
11:45-WNBC-David Harum
WCB-Rosemary
WQXR-Luncheon Concert
WOR-Kate Smith

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC-News Soundup
WOR-Kate Smith
WJZ-Ladies Be Seated
WCB-Wendy Warren
WQXR-News, Luncheon Concert
WNYC-Midday Symphony
12:15-WNBC-Sketch Henderson
WCB-Aunt Jenny
WOR-Lanny Ross Show
12:25-WJZ-Carol Douglas, Beauty
12:30-WCB-Helen Trent
WOR-News Reports
WJZ-News; Herb Sheldon
12:45-WCB-Our Day Sunday
WOR-Luncheon at Sardi's
1:00-WNBC-Mary Margaret McBride
WCB-Big Sister
WJZ-News
1:15-WJZ-Henry Craig Program
WCB-Ma Perkins Sketch
1:30-WCB-Young Dr. Malone Sketch
WOR-Answer Man
1:45-WCB-The Guiding Light Sketch
2:00-WNBC-Double or Nothing
WOR-Ladies Fair
WJZ-Welcome to Hollywood
WCB-Second Mrs. Burton
WQXR-News; Record Reviews
WNYC-Famous New Yorkers
2:15-WCB-Ferry Manon
2:30-WNBC-Live Like a Millionaire
WOR-Queen for a Day
WCB-Nora Drake
WJZ-Chance of a Lifetime
WNYC-Symphonic Matinee
WJZ-Luncheon at 2:30
2:45-WCB-The Brighter Day
WQXR-Today in Music
3:00-WNBC-Life Can Be Beautiful
WOR-Second Mrs. Burton
WCB-Bride and Groom
WQXR-News; Symphonic Matinee
3:15-WNBC-Head of Life
WCB-Billionaire
3:30-WNBC-Pepper Cook Sketch
WOR-Tell Tale
WJZ-Hamilton Cook
WCB-Winner Take All

EVENING

4:45-WNBC-Right to Happiness
4:50-WNBC-Backstage Wife
WOR-Barbara Welles
WCB-Strike It Rich, Quin
WJZ-Norman Brookshire
WQXR-Spanish Music
4:55-WNBC-Stella Dallas
4:50-WNBC-Lorena Jones
WOR-Dana Cameron Show
WCB-Treasure Band Concert
WQXR-Diana Taylor
4:55-WNBC-Younger Brother
WJZ-Fat Barker
5:00-WNBC-When a Girl Marries
WOR-Buddy Rodgers, Show
WJZ-Fun House
WCB-Galen Drake
WNYC-Sunset Serenade
WQXR-Continental Melodies
5:15-WNBC-Portia Faces Life
WQXR-Record Review
5:30-WNBC-Just Plain Sam
WOR-Louis Armstrong
WJZ-Superman
WCB-Sit and Listen, Quin
WQXR-Continental Time
5:45-WNBC-Front-Page Farrell
6:00-WOR-Lyle Van
WJZ-News
WCB-Allan Jackson
WQXR-Music to Remember
6:15-WNBC-Sports
WOR-On the Century
WJZ-News
6:30-WNBC-Ten and Ten
WOR-News
WCB-Curt Macey Show
WJZ-Herb Sheldon Show
6:45-WNBC-Three Star Extra
WOR-Stan Lemax
7:00-WNBC-One Man's Family
WOR-Fallen Lewis, Jr.
WCB-Garry Moore Show
WJZ-News; Q. B. H.
WNYC-Masterwork Hour
WQXR-News; Keyboard Artists
7:05-WJZ-Headline Million
7:15-WNBC-News of the World
WOR-Answer Man
WJZ-News
7:30-WNBC-Don Cherry, Songs
WOR-Gallop Stealer
WCB-Stepping-out, Variety
WJZ-Loss Ranger
WQXR-Jacques Fey
7:45-WOR-Martin Miller, Stories
WCB-News
8:00-WNBC-Halls of Ivy Sketch
WOR-The Hidden Truth
WJZ-Dr. L. Q. Quin
WCB-Mr. Chameleon Sketch
WQXR-News; Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC-The Falcon
WOR-Boston Sleaze
WJZ-The Cliche Club
WCB-Dr. Christian
9:00-WNBC-Break the Bank
WJZ-Defour, Drama
WCB-It Pays to Be Ignorant
WOR-2:00 Plus Sketch
9:30-WNBC-Mr. District Attorney
WJZ-Chandu, Sketch
WCB-Family Theatre
WCB-ABC's of Music
WNYC-Queens College Recital
WQXR-Music Quiz
9:45-WQXR-Great Names
10:00-WNBC-Big Story Sketch
WJZ-Lawrence Walk Show
WCB-Frank Edwards
WCB-Philip Marlowe
WQXR-Sketch
10:15-WOR-A. L. Armstrong, Poems
10:30-WNBC-Frank Edwards
WCB-To Be Apprehended
WJZ-News
WCB-Variety Musicals

Militant New Theatre Group Launched Here

New Playwrights Inc. Plans an Exciting Program of Plays by Fast, Rubin, Childress

By Jose Yglesias

LAST WEEKEND several hundred people were turned away from the final performances of Longitude 49. Herb Tank's play, it has been obvious for a while now, had found a new audience and demonstrated graphically the need for a left wing, progressive theater in New York. It is a pleasure, therefore, to announce that Longitude 49 will not be an isolated phenomena in New York's militant theater culture. As Tank's play closes comes the news that from its company's activities has arisen a new group with the title of New Playwrights, Inc.

The plans and program of New Playwrights make it the most important cultural development of the last few years. Dedicated to a plan of continuous production, the group is out to build up a theater culture that will express the aspirations of the people and fight the decadent culture of imperialism.

Large plans, you will say, but New Playwrights has envisioned it practically and concretely. Its next production, already in rehearsal under the talented Al Saxe,

New Playwrights, in pursuance of its policy of non-fanciful casting, is calling for Negro actors, male and female, to read for the Howard Fast play, The Hammer, being directed by Al Saxe. Tryouts are at Czech House, 347 E. 72 St., at one o'clock afternoons.

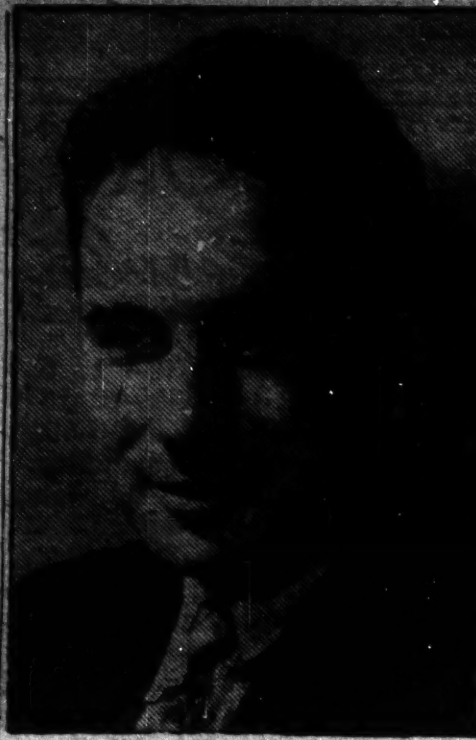
is a play by Howard Fast entitled The Hammer.

We talked to the director of New Playwright's activities this weekend, Barnard Rubin, a very busy man but a highly accessible one when it comes to talking theater and discussing the producing group's plans. "Let me tell you immediately," he said, "that we didn't stumble into this. Ideological discussions last year convinced us of the work to be done and the welcome it would receive."

It was at Rubin's lectures last year, you may remember, that Tank's play was read and the response to it persuaded Tank to go ahead and gather a company for it after every director in town had turned it down. Its success started the ball rolling. Rubin, Tank and Howard Fast formed the Board of the new group, and began discussing program and policy for the new group.

They were immediately besieged by interested theater people. The Board was then enlarged to include Alice Childress, the talented Negro actress, whose one-act play Florence had just been put on. From the company of Longitude 49 two actors joined the Board, Frank Silvera and Herbert Armstrong, so that as it stands now the New Playwright's top committee is composed of six.

"We do not intend to make or break on any production," Rubin



BARNARD RUBIN

was anxious to let us know. "While aiming at the highest artistic quality and political acuteness, we are not perfectionists and we see the building up of our audiences and our theater as a long term affair." The Board will select the plays to be done but it will differ from other theater groups in that the author will then have the final decision on who will direct.

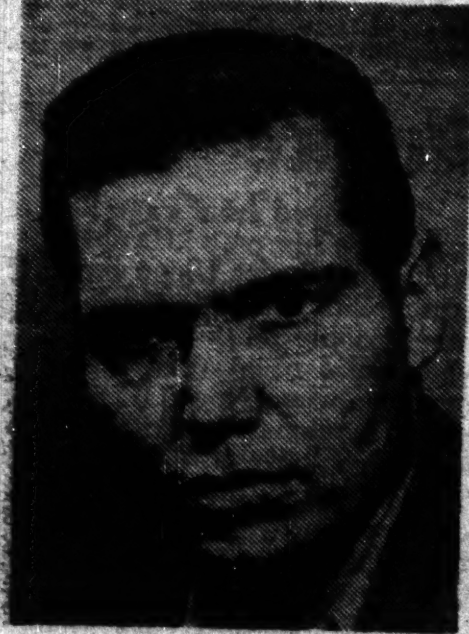
Getting back to the Board's policy, Rubin assured us, "We are not perfectionists and it would be unreasonable, we decided, to assume a dogmatic and arbitrary position on most scripts as long as they have necessary positive qualities of emotional, artistic and social value. Granted this we came to the conclusion that no matter how strongly we'd feel its weaknesses were that it would be completely unfair to independent playwrights and progressive audiences to deprive the play of production."

This, of course, is the point on which theater groups have foundered before, reflecting the disoriented mentality of a Broadway

producer. Rubin laughed, "We won't be discouraged, dismayed or flabbergasted if one of our plays doesn't go over."

The group, however, has long ago left the discussion stage and the news has been let out now because its program and activities are set for the next few months. Also scheduled by New Playwrights is the Alice Childress one-act on a program with the original one act version of Arnold Manoff's All You Need Is One Good Break, which was such a resounding success on the West Coast, for the boards at Czechoslovak House. Fast's play will open before its author, a victim of Truman's war policy, is out of jail. Fast will not have been silenced.

Following these will be a play by Barnard Rubin called Candy Store and a full length play by Alice Childress on a Harlem theme which is as yet untitled. A new play by Herb Tank is also in the offing. Continuous production, Rubin said, with the lowest priced theater seats in New York. The group will continue too the policy set by Longitude 49 of using Negro actors in so-called white



HERB TANK



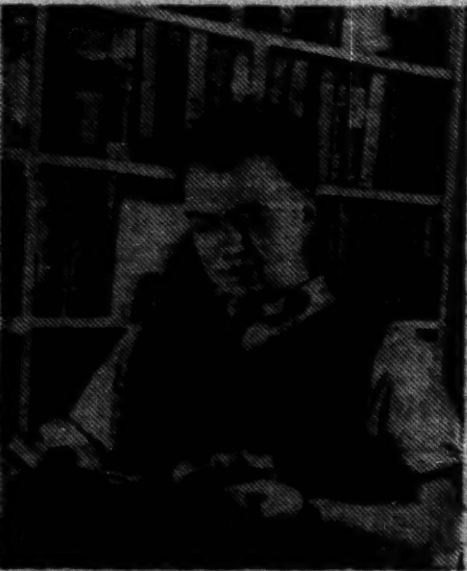
FRANK SILVERA

roles. "Our emphasis is on new plays," said Rubin. "The lessons to be drawn from the rejection of Herb's play by every New York director are obvious. We are going to build a working class theater for New York, one which will build audiences as well as playwrights and actors."

"That is why we are piling up plays now to keep on tap for production."

We told Rubin how enthusiastic it made us feel to hear this news. "Well, we feel pretty good," he said. "I think we've established the kind of set-up that will insure the highest kind of democracy in production, one that will help us fulfill our responsibility to theater going progressives and which will build the kind of theater that we have all been talking about for so long in the left movement."

We'll be letting you know about New Playwright's activities. Meanwhile we can all feel happy that we're going to have such a promising, exciting and stable theater group around.



HOWARD FAST

Around the Dial:

International Report On the War Situation

By Bob Lauter

SUNDAY AFTERNOON CBS presented a "World Report on the War Situation," consisting of commentary from various world capitals, introduced by Don Hollenbeck. Following is a brief summary of the commentary:

LONDON (Howard K. Smith): Smith reported that the British Parliament was united behind U. S. intervention in Korea. He also claimed that the results of polls, and of his own experience, indicates that the English people support this intervention.

Smith went on to describe England's economic stake in Asia, which he called the greatest in the world. He spoke, for instance, of Malaya, which provides England with so many dollars. (No nonsense here about the great ideals of the intervention. Just plain cash.)

One statement of Smith's was particularly interesting. After describing what he called the unanimity of the English people, he said, "It is true that there is no enthusiasm for the Korean war here."

GERMANY (Richard C. Hottelet): Hottelet told of a German comedian who said of the Korean war, "Here is a war they can't blame us for." This line got a big laugh. Western Germany, said Hottelet, is "divided and fearful." Many people are trying to "escape" by taking long vacations, finding special interests, etc. Some are hoarding food.

Communists propaganda, and what he calls Communist "infiltration," are meeting with considerable success. Hottelet describes the growing mass influence of the Party in Western Germany by say-



ing that some people are taking steps "to make their peace with the Communists" by applauding the slogans of a unified Germany, and signing the Stockholm peace petition. It does not seem to occur to Mr. Hottelet that Germans are doing this not for the sake of pleasing the Communists, but because they want a unified Germany and they want peace.

PARIS (David Schoenbrun): Mr. Schoenbrun told nothing of the mass opposition to the Korean intervention, an opposition by no means confined to the Communist Party of France. Yet his report, based on conversations with French army officers and others, indicates that even on the political right in France there is deep concern about military action in Asia. One French officer, just returned from years fighting the

Indo-Chinese liberation movement, remarked bitterly, "You can't tell friend from foe." The officer implied that this would characterize the war in Korea, as well. Such a statement characterizes any war in which an entire people are united against an invader. Another French reporter said to Schoenbrun, with what must almost have been malice, "No push-over, these Koreans, eh?"

A week before the Korean war broke out, a French officer, who also fought in Indo-China, remarked to Schoenbrun, "We've got to negotiate ourselves out of this." He meant that the imperialist adventure of France was impossible to win, and a terrible drain on France itself. After the U. S. intervention in Korea, however, he remarked to Schoenbrun that "we're in this together."

This French officer saw clearly enough that behind the pious phrases, the Korean intervention is the same war as the war against the Indo-Chinese people—the war which millions of Frenchmen call "the dirty war."

(Continued Tomorrow)

Midtown Film Group To Show 'Potemkin' This Weekend

The Midtown Film Circle is back this week with a movie program which will include Sergei Eisenstein's famous class, Potemkin. Showing will be at 77 Fifth Ave. on Saturday and Sunday nights. There will be two showings on each evening, at 8:30 and at 10:30.

Made in 1925 Potemkin is the famous account of the sailors' uprising on the Battleship Potemkin during the 1905 Revolution.

Books:

Marx Bros. Book Skims the Top

By Robert Friedman

AS ONE who was twice in one evening ordered by an usher to depart forever from the second balcony because my cackles at "A Night at the Opera" were distracting the other cash cus-

THE MARX BROTHERS by Kyle Crichton. Doubleday. New York. 310 pp. \$3.

tomers, I bow to none in my affectionate memory of the Marx Brothers. Thus it was with considerable pleasure that I anticipated the biography of these inspired and irreverent clowns.

Kyle Crichton, a Collier's editor for many years, has told the story of the Marx clan, from the days that Sam Marx eked out a precarious living for the family on East 93rd Street in New York and Minnie Marx watched her wild brood of five boys, to the time that the boys hit the big time on Broadway and in Hollywood.

Unfortunately, the habits of long "Collierizing" seem to have had their deadly effect on Crichton and his biography. He has written The Marx Brothers as if every incident in the individual and collective lives of Groucho, Harpo, Chico, Gummo and Zeppo just had to be as hilarious in the telling as the best of their comedy. But, clearly, the living wasn't always just that funny. And anyhow, Crichton isn't as funny as the Marx Brothers. Thus this book

suffers from a tiresome superficiality.

I suspect that if Crichton had been more serious about the lives of his subjects, he would have paid a greater tribute to their comedy. That is no great shakes as a paradox, but simply a statement of the obvious fact that comedy, like everything else, has its roots. One could easily get pompous, and exaggerate to the point of nonsense the social implications in the Marx Brothers' breezy clowning, their nose-thumbing at the stuffed shirts. But something of all that did exist in the best of their work, and one can sense in the facts of their rugged climb to the top from the tenement on 93rd Street how it came to be.

FRENCH FILM REPERTORY

FILMS THAT YOU HAVE MISSED; FILMS YOU WANT TO SEE AGAIN TODAY THRU AUG. 1

Today and Tomorrow
NAKED FURY AND
HUMAN BEAST

July 21-22
PANIC and
BACKSTREETS OF PARIS

July 23-24-25
HARVEST and
SYMPHONIE PASTORALE

July 26-27
MARIUS - FANNY - CAESAR

July 28-29
ANGEL AND SINNER
and RASPUTIN

July 30-31-Aug. 1
BAKER'S WIFE and
WELL-DIGGER'S DAUGHTER

IRVING PLACE

16th St. and Union Sq. GR 5-0075



SCORES YESTERDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Brooklyn 6; St. Louis 3 (afternoon)
Brooklyn 7; St. Louis 1 (night)
New York 10; Cincinnati 3 (night)
Boston 8; Pittsburgh 6 (night)
Philadelphia at Chicago, rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
New York 4; Chicago 3 (night)
Cleveland 11; Boston 6 (afternoon)
Boston 7; Cleveland 5 (night)
Detroit 8; Phila. 6 (1st, twilight)
Detroit 6; Phila. 1 (2nd, night)
Washington 3; St. Louis 1 (night)

STANDINGS

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	45	33	.577	—
St. Louis	45	34	.570	½
Boston	45	34	.570	½
Brooklyn	43	33	.568	1
Chicago	36	40	.474	8
New York	36	43	.456	9½
Cincinnati	33	46	.418	12½
Pittsburgh	29	49	.372	16

Brooklyn at St. Louis (night).
Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	54	27	.667	—
New York	50	32	.610	4½
Cleveland	49	35	.576	6½
Boston	46	38	.548	9½
Washington	37	44	.457	17
Chicago	36	49	.424	20
St. Louis	30	52	.366	24½
Philadelphia	29	54	.349	26

St. Louis at New York.
Detroit at Boston (night).
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington (night).

Boo Ferris' Arm Comes Alive—

ATLANTA, July 19 (UP).—Consigned more than two years ago to baseball junkheap of dead-armed ex-giants, Boo Ferris, one time Boston Red Sox, has hopes of returning to the big time come spring.

For the two years preceding this summer, big Dave thought his glory was gone for good. After winning 46 games for the Sox in 1945 and 1946, Boo's arm went as dead as a doornail.

Shipped to the Birmingham Barons for "natural heat" treatment—baking his arm in the sun—the 29-year-old Mississippi has stuck as one of the Class AA Southern Association's top twirlers. He has won seven, lost three, finished eight of nine starts, looked better each time out.

After dropping a 2 to 1 game in his first start, Dazzlin' Dave won six straight. The sixth, on June 20, was a four-hit, 6 to 1 shutout of Chattanooga.

Birmingham general manager Eddie Klennon called it "the best game Boo has pitched in three years."

Patrick Takes Over Bruins

BOSTON, July 18 UP.—Youthful Lynn Patrick ended professional hockey's briefest retirement today by signing to coach the Boston Bruins in quest of a Stanley Cup championship he almost captured this spring with the patched-up New York Rangers.

"We met all his terms," said Bruins general manager Art Ross in disclosing that Patrick had agreed to return to the National Hockey League only two months after he bid the "big time" good-bye.

LIFE OF THE PARTY, the column by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the national committee of the Communist Party, appears Tuesdays and Thursdays in the Daily Worker.

HOME TEAMS' BATTING AVERAGES

YANKEES				
	AB	R	H	Pct.
Martin	11	4	394	.344
Bauer	188	67	361	.341
Page	5	3	353	.333
Porter	3	1	353	.333
Risotto	338	107	319	.319
Wood	212	66	311	.311
Berra	265	94	308	.308
Henrich	268	32	284	.304
Lepski	41	12	283	.301
Colin	388	11	281	.297
Dillweg	262	81	267	.297
Byrne	46	13	267	.297
Mapeo	283	67	260	.290

GIANTS				
	AB	R	H	Pct.
Gold'ne	21	12	367	.367
Loek'n	268	66	353	.353
Stanky	278	69	330	.330
Har'ing	30	8	320	.320
Weatherly	41	13	317	.317
The'o'n	263	79	301	.301
Mueller	218	65	307	.307
Dark	268	62	299	.299
West'm	236	64	271	.271
Thom'n	268	72	268	.268
Irvin	181	38	258	.258
Gilbert	283	68	250	.250

DODGERS				
	AB	R	H	Pct.
Herm'li	116	41	363	.363
Cox	226	61	370	.370
Boe'n	260	66	360	.360
Snider	317	102	323	.323
Furillo	315	101	321	.321
Hodges	262	64	308	.308
Camp'la	231	67	288	.288
Rosen	237	62	278	.278
Bank'd	31	9	266	.266
Brown	18	5	278	.278
News'be	41	11	268	.268
Russell	128	32	264	.264
Morgan	126	34	217	.217

Wallace

(Continued from Page 2)
caprice on her part. He sharply scolds the Soviet Union on this score, and says, "Just because other people refuse to do what you think is right at the precise moment when you think it should be done is no excuse for a sudden boycott."

Did Wallace say "at the precise moment"? It is a rather long moment which lasts for over a year. For the facts on China are that since early 1949, the Chiang Kai-shek gang has been incapable of even pretending to represent the Chinese nation. This being the case, the natural question arises: Who is to decide upon the representatives of a given nation to the UN? The people of the given nation itself, as provided for by the UN Charter, or a mechanical majority in the Security Council acting at the dictation of Dean Acheson?

NO SMALL MATTER

No, Mr. Wallace, this is no small, petty picayune matter. By fighting for the unseating of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and the seating of the New China, the Soviet Union is fighting for the very existence of the United Nations, for the principle of a truly representative United Nations, dominated by no one. It is also upholding the cardinal principle of the right of all peoples to choose their own governments and thereby their own representatives to the United Nations.

Henry Wallace knows this full well. He knows why the New China has been kept out of the UN. He knows that it is only this forcible exclusion of China which made it possible for the so-called vote of sanction to take place. And he should also know that part of the conspiracy was precisely this transfiguration of the UN Security Council which alone made possible the farce and fraud which Wallace chooses to honor as "UN sanction." Hence the vote in support of American armed intervention in Korea is no more legal than the arbitrary action of a self-appointed kangaroo court.

But if Wallace holds on to the myth of UN sanctions to the extent that he does, it is because without it, the illegal, aggressive character of Truman's armed intervention in the internal affairs of the Korean people would not even have a figleaf to hide its nakedness.

This is why the silk hats in

MAJOR League Results

AMERICAN LEAGUE
St. Louis 000 000 010—1 6 0
New York 002 004 00x—12 16 0
Johnson, Starr (6) and Lollar, Moss (7); Byrne (10-4) and Berra, Silveira (9); Losing pitcher, Johnson (3-1). Home runs—Mize (2-4th and 5th), Woodling (3rd).
Chicago at Washington, night.
Detroit at Boston, night.
Cleveland at Philadelphia, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
New York 000 000 000—0 7 0
Cincinnati 001 000 00x—1 2 0
Kennedy (3-4) and Westrum; Fox (4-8) and Howell. Home run—Stallcup (4th).
(First game).
Philadelphia 000 002 000—2 7 1
Chicago 010 013 00x—5 14 1
Roberts, Johnson (7) and Seminick; Minner (4-5) and Owen. Losing pitcher, Roberts (10-5).
Home runs—Serena (2-9th and 10th).

Boston 031 520 000—11 14 0
Pittsburgh 400 000 200—3 6 4
Spahn (11-10) and Cooper, Crandall (5); Dickson, Law (3), Walsh (5) and Mueller. Losing pitcher, Dickson (4-10). Home runs—Cooper (10th), Bell (5th).

Progressives

(Continued from Page 2)
Galili, former commander-in-chief of "Haganah."

Among the Americans listed are Anton J. Carlson, University of Chicago; Dr. Philip R. White of Philadelphia; Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton; Bishop Sherman Greene; Justice James H. Wolfe of the Utah Supreme Court; composer Duke Ellington; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Institute; Marc Chagall; Dr. I. N. Kolthoff, University of Minnesota; Aubrey Williams and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

Mary Church Ferrell; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier; Harry Lamberon; Rev. W. H. Jernagin; Dr. Eugene C. Holmes; Rev. T. Ewell Hopkins; Dr. C. DeWitt Eldridge; Arthur Stein; Dr. Marcus Goldman; William Glazier; John Martin and Joseph Beavers, Rev. Benjamin P. Kirkland, Bruce Waybur are listed among the Washington signers.

the State Department rushed to cover up the shameful act of American armed intervention with the rubber stamp of so-called UN approval—but only after the crime had already been committed.

The whole world knows that it was not the UN that called upon Washington to act, but that it was precisely Washington that commanded the UN to act. And every intelligent person also knows that even though General MacArthur (lovingly known throughout the Far East as The Emperor), carries a UN flag on his staff headquarters, his orders are coming from Washington and not from Lake Success. The division of labor is simple. The UN issues the communiques, the U. S. War Department issues the orders.

No matter how Wallace may seek to kid himself and others, no matter how feverish the attempts to give the outward appearance of a UN police action to uphold the peace, the sordid fact remains that the waltz to which Trygve Lie and Henry Wallace are dancing is a Wall Street one, and it is a war dance, not a dance of peace.

(Tomorrow's article will deal with Wallace and the charge of Soviet aggression.)

2-Hitter But Giants Lose 1-0

Leo Durocher must be asking: "what does it take to win a ball game?" Yesterday was a classic example of the fume and fury the Giants have been kicking up since the season

LEADERS

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Player and Club	G	AB	R	Pct.
Kell, Detroit	80	333	65	.339
Drops, Boston	70	281	56	.321
Doby, Cleveland	78	268	60	.301
Evers, Detroit	75	278	55	.325
Sarilla, Boston	68	264	50	.333

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Player and Club	G	AB	R	Pct.
Robinson, Brooklyn	74	275	60	.356
Musul, St. Louis	74	279	55	.348
Pafo, Chicago	70	252	53	.333
Lockman, New York	61	259	35	.353
Slater, Philadelphia	77	297	41	.330

HOME RUNS				
American League	National League			
Drops, B. Sox	20	Kiner, Pirates	40	
Stephens, R. Sox	20	Sauer, Cubs	40	
Williams, R. Sox	23	Klusmeyer, Reds	43	
Wertz, Tigers	27	Mania, Phillies	61	
Rosen, Indians	70	Snider, Dodgers	59	
		Elliott, Braves	59	

Sports Editor Lester Rodney is on vacation. He will be back Aug. 1.

Truman Orders Blackout Cutback in Home Building

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 18.—President Truman today ordered a cut-back in federal financing for housing, and ordered stiffer terms for loans to veterans for new homes. He said materials used in housing "will be required in increasing amounts for national defense purposes."

The President slashed almost by half a request by the Housing and Home Finance Agency for authority to insure a billion and a quarter dollars of mortgages on new housing.

Truman ordered the agency to "substantially increase" down payments required, thus freezing out a large portion of the prospective home builders.

"Reduce substantially the availability of federal home loan bank credit to member institutions especially for business expansion purposes, and . . . encourage the application of stricter credit standards on new mortgage loans," he directed.

The agency was instructed to "limit the commencement of construction of public housing to not more than 30,000 dwelling units in the first six months of fiscal year 1951." During that time, Truman said, the public housing program should be "thoroughly re-examined" in the light of the world situation.

CUTS \$4 TO SCHOOLS

Commitments for direct loans for construction of housing by educational institutions should be suspended, he said.

Truman ordered the Veterans Administration, in handling home building loans to veterans, require a cash down payment of at least five percent. Cash down payments should be increased, as appraised value or construction costs rise, he said.

The REC was directed to hold "further mortgage purchases . . . to the irreducible minimum."

started without going anywhere. With Bob Kennedy pitching a masterpiece, allowing only two hits and throttling the Cincinnati Reds, the Durocher men still lost 1-0.

The Cincy shortstop Stallcup bust up the ball game in the third inning with a homerun, the only real hit of the day. Howie Fox gave up seven hits but he was stingy in the pinches and the Giants couldn't bunch enough bats together to snare a run.

That's the way the Giants have been going; when the pitching is good, the hitting is bad and vice-versa. These are sad days for Polo Ground addicts.

But up in the Yankee Stadium the Casey Stengel rooters had reason to rejoice with another Yankee win. The 12-1 trouncing over the St. Louis Browns was a special delight because the wild-armed Tommy Byrne was smooth as silk. He mowed the Brownies down with only six hits and was never in trouble.

McGee

(Continued from Page 2)
"loyalty" of the people of South Korea to Rhee's regime was a "rallying influence" and that there has been virtually no guerilla support for the advancing People's Army. All the above is in direct contradiction to previous, documented reports from Korea by UP as well as other reporters.

Military reporting also showed the marks of MacArthur's crack-down. Where earlier some documented description of the comparative location of MacArthur's and People's Army forces was given in dispatches, yesterday's UP reports were not only vague, they misrepresented the People's Army customary use of night time to bring up arms and supplies for continuing the advance beyond Taejon, to claim that the drive had "stalled."

McGee

(Continued from Page 2)
for the doomed Negro "Communist propaganda."

"It is inconceivable, however," the paper adds sarcastically, "that the governor is going to interfere in the case or that any member of the judiciary is going to be bamboozled into giving aid to any new legal farce that may be started in behalf of Willie McGee, especially the contention that new evidence has been discovered."

Persons here believe in the innocence of McGee have not given up hope, but the petitions for a stay of execution must be multiplied many times in the next day or two, they say.

